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THE LANGUAGE OF THE EYE.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

Of deepest interest is the human eye!
To me each glance is full of mystery!
I love to watch its changing moods, and tell
The thoughts that lurk within the heart's deep cell!
There is a meaning in a sudden gaze
That oft belies the tongue. The oily ways
Of speech are baffled by a flashing look
From eyes more true than word, or act, or book.

Sometimes I've watched young children at their play,
And heard their roguish laughter roll away
On sounding echoes, but the shout of glee
Was never needed to impress on me
The fact that they were happy. Dancing eyes
Of blue, and brown, and hazel, sage and wise
And mischief loving, satisfied me quite
That each young heart was full of pure delight.

I passed a maiden fair upon the street,
Her eyes, sad, mournful black ones, turned to meet
My own, while such a rush of untold grief
Flashed from their depths, that "*no relief*"
Seemed moaned out mockingly upon the air,
By unknown voices, while such fell despair
Brooded beneath each lid, that with a start
I cried, "*She* dies *soon* of a broken heart!"

From a strange window once I chanced to see
Two great wild eyes bent threat'ningly on me;
It needed but that long, unmeaning stare
To tell that some poor maniac was there.
And when a shrill and frenzied laugh rang out
Upon the wind, followed by scream and shout,
No act the truth more plainly could unfold
Than that one glare from his wild eyes had told.

Eyes, by a language all their own, reveal
Inworkings which the speech would fain conceal;
Malicious thoughts leave an impression there,
Thrust forth by stealthy glance or moody stare.
Hate, too, is visible, and bright the fire
Fed by sharp glances filled with bitter ire;
The flash of wrath, the look of wild affright,
Of cool contempt and scorn and biting spite.

Just so sweet love is painted on the eye,
And buoyant hope and gentle charity,
While mourning ones are often cheered and blest
When sympathetic looks upon them rest.
If such the magic of the human eye,
If such the truths revealed to passers by,
See that the heart from which all thoughts arise
Be right and holy that it teach the eyes.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

BY SHERWOOD BONNER.

It was Christmas eve, and we were getting ready for a party.

To be sure, it was in war times, and our larder was nearly empty. Besides, father was away, and a raid from the enemy might interrupt the festivities; but for all that, we were determined on a merry Christmas.

Some of "the boys" were home from Virginia, on a furlough, and the dashing guerilla captain, who hovered around Hollywell with his intrepid "free lances," had promised to come, escorted by half a dozen of his handsomest privates.

In case they failed us, our small brothers were always at hand, and very serviceable we had already learned to make them as knights and esquires. In the pantry "gran' mammy" was busy preparing such delicacies as the times allowed, with mother and Aunt Sarah to assist her.

Aunt Sarah Edmandson was an old lady of sixty, whose home had been burned the first year of the war, and who was living with us until the dawn of brighter days. Her two sons were in the army.

Of these sons, one—Herbert—was a dissipated young fellow, a constant grief to his mother and friends; but the other—Allan—was the pride of her heart. Noble, generous and true, it was not strange that upon him her every hope for the future should center.

He was in the Virginia army, and it was only at rare intervals that Aunt Sarah heard from him, as Hollywell was almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. It had now been more than two months since a letter—only a few lines, written on the eve of an engagement—had been received.

For a long time past Aunt Sarah had been so low-spirited as to distress us all; but to-day she seemed to have laid aside her gloomy thoughts, and I could hear her merry laugh mingling with the soft tones of my mother's voice, as they contrasted the somewhat meager preparations for the coming entertainment with the magnificent ones of olden times.

"Jes' to think," I heard gran'mammy say, "at de housewarmin' when Miss Mary was married, we was one solid week a-bakin' an' a-brewin', gettin' ready for de company. Dar was poun' cakes an' fruit cakes, an' gold cakes, an' silver cakes, as big roun' as barrel tops; an' pigs, an' turkeys, an' chickens,—lor, you couldn't begin to count 'em!

"An' as for de syllabub, an' custard, an' eggnog, why dey was jes' as common as water. Dat was a party wuth talkin' about; but look a-here, now, here's a loaf o' cake with dried cherries in it for raisins, an' sliced apple for citron,—he, he, he!"

I could imagine how gran'mammy's fat sides were shaking, as mother and Aunt Sarah joined in her laugh.

"An' as for meats," she went on, "here's on'y jes' two rabbits dat blessed boy Sam caught in his traps, an' one tough ole turkey an' a b'iled ham! Sakes alive! sich times, sich times!"

In the sitting-room, Ruth, Sam and I were busy with Christmas decorations. Huge masses of evergreen had been brought in, and long wreaths hung in graceful festoons from the walls. In vases and baskets were the last flowers that the frost had spared.

Chrysanthemums, purple, yellow and white, were mixed with sprays of holly, whose red berries glowed like blood-drops among the prickly leaves. There were Christmas roses, that had grown in sunny corners, and violets—as many as we could gather.

I had mounted a high table between the folding-doors to hang a fancy basket, when, looking towards the gate, I saw Mr. Pennett coming in.

Mr. Pennett was our minister, a tall, grave man, very dignified and learned, but with a faculty of winning love that endeared him to all.

"Here comes Mr. Pennett," I cried. "Run and open the door for him, Ruth."

"Just look, Mr. Pennett," said I, gayly, as he entered the room; "isn't this gorgeous? We are to have a party to-morrow night. My arm isn't quite long enough to hang this basket. Can't your reverence help me?"

"Don't hang it now, my child," said he gravely.

Something in his voice startled me. I felt a quick thrill of apprehension as I looked at him, standing by the crackling wood fire, his hands crossed behind him, his head bowed on his breast.

The day had been warm and sunny; but at this moment through the open window there came a gust of sharp, wintry wind, and the door between the sitting and dining-room closed with a slam, shutting out the cheerful sound of voices.

Then Mr. Pennett spoke.

"I have very sad news for Mrs. Edmandson," said he. "Allan was killed in battle nearly six weeks ago."

We were dumb with horror, stunned by the awful calamity.

"Harry Oliver saw him fall," continued Mr. Pennett. "His last words were, 'Tell my mother I died trying to do my duty.'"

At this instant Aunt Sarah entered. Her face was still radiant with smiles, and she greeted Mr. Pennett with unusual warmth.

The others crept out of the room. I crouched down in the corner, chained to the spot by a strange fascination.

They talked for a few moments on indifferent subjects, then,—

"Have you any news from the front?" asked Aunt Sarah. "It's been over two months now since I've heard from Allan. I know he has written; he was never one to neglect his mother. Ah, Mr. Pennett, if I could only tell you the joy and comfort that boy is to me!"

If she only knew what was coming! Oh, how could she bear it! I sat there with clenched hands, a sickening faintness creeping over me.

"My dear madam," said Mr. Pennett, in a low, unsteady voice, "whatever happens, he is in God's hands,—let us not forget that,—and He doeth all things well."

The mother's quick ear caught the solemn significance of the tone and words, and she turned sharply upon the speaker.

"Mr. Pennett, why do you answer me in that way?—you who have always been so cheerful and full of hope? Have you heard anything of my boy?"

"There has been a battle," was the slow reply; and then the good minister broke down and hid his face in his hands. "God help you, my poor friend!" he said, with an anguished utterance that told the fatal story.

I shall never forget the shriek that rang through the house. Aunt Sarah sprang from her seat, her gray hair falling loose about her colorless face.

"Mr. Pennett, Mr. Pennett?" she cried. "Not Allan, not Allan! Tell me you did not mean it! Speak to me! Oh, tell me you did not mean it!"

Mr. Pennett caught the wildly-extended hands in his, as he said, in broken tones, "Your son—your noble son—has been called to the better home."

She sank back in her chair in a strange quiet that frightened me. The minister fell on his knees.

"O merciful Father, send thy Spirit to comfort this stricken mourner. Pour the balm of Thy love into her bleeding wounds. Not for him whom thou hast called to enter into his reward do we weep, but for loved ones whom in loneliness he has left behind. Oh, help our thoughts to turn to him in that spiritual body which cannot die, radiant with immortal life in thy kingdom. Help us to realize that he is not lost, but gone before, and that in a little while we, too, shall cross the dark river, to be with him in Thy presence forevermore."

A low cry interrupted the prayer. My mother sprang forward just in time to catch Aunt Sarah's reeling form, and for a time she found relief in a blessed unconsciousness.

Poor old gran'mammy caught Sam in her arms in a passion of tenderness.

"O my boy, thank de Lord you is too little to be a soldier! for war is cruel an' hard, an' dar's no right in any of it. It's all bitter, black wrong—dat's what it is!"

And I echoed her words, as I threw down the flowers that all this time I had held unconsciously in my hands.

Later in the day my mother was obliged to leave Aunt Sarah's room, and I took her place. I tried to think of some words of comfort for the poor stricken mother, who lay on the bed, moaning feebly; but none came to me. I could only throw myself on the floor and cry silently.

At last she raised herself and looked about in a bewildered way. I sprang to her side.

"Kate," said she, "in my work-box—his last letter."

I gave her the letter, and she began to read it aloud, making strange pitiful comments between the sentences.

"'Darling little mother,'—he always would call me that,—he is so big and strong,—my brave boy,—as tall as his father when he was fourteen years old—'Keep up your heart, for I'm getting along first-rate.'"

"Keep up my heart! Why, so I will. God is merciful. My home is gone, my other boy a living sorrow, my husband dead; of course God must leave Allan to my old age."

"Your last letter was a great comfort. The boys think there never was such a mother as mine. We are thriving on parched corn and hard-tack,—not very dainty fare, but we have a good sauce to go with it. My big toe is out of my left boot; but our colonel is in the same fix, and some of the poor fellows are regularly barefooted. I can't write a long letter now, as we are on the eve of a battle."

"Yes, yes, yes!" cried the poor mother, with a heart-rending shriek; that is what I was trying to remember. On the eve of battle! And was killed!—killed!—killed! My boy—my only hope in life! No friend to close his eyes! A bullet tearing through his flesh! Oh, my God! I cannot, cannot bear it!"

In such wailing the afternoon wore away; but towards evening she became more calm.

"Read to me, Kate," she said, faintly; "perhaps in His word I may find peace."

I opened my little bible, and read the holy words of comfort that no repetition can rob of their healing power. Her sobs grew gentler, and her poor, stricken heart seemed to open to the balm of the Redeemer's promises.

Night brought her sleep; but the next day the great black wave of sorrow rolled back upon her, and she sank beneath it. It was a sad day.

I wandered about the house like one who sorrowed without hope. I had read the blessed words, "Heaviness endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." How little did I dream that before the setting of the sun they were to be literally fulfilled.

In the afternoon I was walking in the front yard, idly plucking a flower here and there, thinking what a mockery seemed the bright sunshine and the twittering of a bird near by.

There was a hawthorn hedge around the place, and looking through the interstices, I saw a soldier in gray coming towards our gate.

The sun was in my eyes, and the first thing I noticed about him was that he was extremely ragged. Then I saw that he had a long, tawny beard, the like of which I had never seen before.

As he drew nearer his face seemed familiar; those honest blue eyes—what! did my eyes deceive me?—could it be? But the next moment all doubt was at rest, as he fairly lifted me off my feet and caught me to him, exclaiming,—

"Why, my little coz, how you have grown!"

It was the old familiar voice of Allan Edmandson. I have always been proud that I neither screamed nor fainted; but I clung to him with such a white, frightened face, that he became alarmed.

"My mother—is she well?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, yes!" I gasped; "but we heard you were killed."

"I was left for dead on the field," said he, gravely; "but a Northern soldier picked me up and saved my life, though his comrades insisted that I was dead, and should be left where I had fallen. I was sent to the hospital, exchanged as soon as I was well, got a furlough from my colonel, and here I am, only needing a little petting to set me up again."

Knowing that Aunt Sarah must not be told too hastily, I left Allan in the sitting-room, with the injunction not to stir until my return, and ran up to her room. But I had no idea of the difficulty of the task I had undertaken. I blundered at it with the calm confidence of my years.

"See what beautiful flowers, Aunt Sarah!" said I, in a lively tone.

She was sitting by the fire, in an attitude of utter dejection. She took no notice either of me or the flowers.

"O dear!" thought I; "what can I say next?"

"I read such a funny story to-day;" I remarked; "it was about a man whom everybody thought dead for more than twenty years, when all of a sudden up he came, alive and well."

No reply; so I planted myself where Aunt Sarah couldn't help looking at me, and seeing that my face was as bright and rosy as the flowers I held, she said,—

"How soon—how soon the young forget!" And she shook her head drearily.

"O no, they don't!" I cried; "but, Aunt Sarah, didn't you once tell me that truth was stranger than fiction?"

"What do you mean, child?"

"Why, I'm thinking of Cousin Allan," blurted I, never heeding her violent start at the mention of his name, "and wondering if he was really killed after all. In war-times one gets a great deal of information that is not reliable," I went on, with a certain satisfaction that I was rounding my periods properly, "and there's a man down stairs who says he saw Allan a month after Mr. Pennett says he was killed."

Then I saw a transformation. Aunt Sarah had been sitting by the fire, a haggard, broken old woman,—face, eyes, expression, dull and dead. She sprang up, color and light flashing into cheeks and eyes, the vigor and erectness of youth restored to her shrunken and bowed figure. Before I could utter another word, she had swept past me and gone down stairs.

In my haste to overtake her, I slid down the balusters, and reached the sitting-room in time to witness the meeting—too touching for word to describe—between mother and son.

We feared the shock would be too much for her, but joy does not often kill. In a few minutes she was lying on the sofa, her hand clasping Allan's, her face radiant as an angel's, while we were all gathered round, listening to the wonderful stories he had to tell.

So our Christmas party was better, after all, than we had anticipated. Ruth sang all her patriotic war songs, Sam executed a war-dance and as for the supper,—well, we all promised never to tell how much our soldier-boy managed to stow away under his gray jacket; but gran'mammy said, with a chuckle,—

"Mighty lucky dar was gwine to be a party in de house! Don' know how else Mars' Allan would a' got enough to eat."

Happy and thankful were those Southern hearts that blessed night; and the prayers breathed from each one of them, I hope, may meet the eye of Him for whom it was made, whose face we have never known, but whose memory shall live with us forever.

"God bless the Northern soldier who picked up the dying Southerner on the battle-field, and thus saved the precious life that will bear everlasting witness to his noble humanity!"

One of the French explorers of the West African river Ogowai, M. Marche, has come to the conclusion that this great stream is really one of the outlets of the Congo system as developed by the discoveries of Mr. H. M. Stanley, showing the identity of the Lualaba with the Congo. He stated at a recent meeting of the Geographical society of Paris that he met some natives on the Ogowai who professed to have come from a river on which white men were encountered; and this he thinks must have been the Congo.

Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I thought I would write you a letter. My pa is a granger. My pa takes THE SPIRIT. We milk three cows. We have thirteen little pigs. We have two horses. I have one shoat. I am ten years old. Please don't throw my letter in the waste basket. I must close for this time.

CLINTON M. HOLMES.

LINN COUNTY, Kans., Jan. 29, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have never read a letter in your paper from this part of the state I thought I would write a few lines. I am but a little girl eight years old, and as this is my first attempt at letter writing you will not expect much of a letter. My father is a farmer and is wintering sixty head of cattle, and is grain feeding them. The acreage of wheat sown in this county is large and looking well. Pa has forty acres sowed. I am the only girl in the family and am the baby. I have seven brothers, three of them are in college in New York, and one stays in the store at Elmdale; the other three go to school with me. We have a very pleasant teacher—a Mr. Samuel Park, from Pennsylvania. I want to learn all I can so some day I can write you a long letter on some interesting subject. I should like to say a few words to your little letter writers, but it will make my letter too long so I will close. If papa continues to take THE SPIRIT (and I hope he will) I will write again some day. Ever your friend,

MAGGIE L. JEFFREY.

ELMDALE, Kans., Jan. 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As you printed my first attempt I will try again. I saw by THE SPIRIT that Maude E. Moody, of Princeville, Illinois, received the prize for writing the best letter. I think that Maude wrote a very good letter and I think that the Kansas girls and boys write very good letters also, and although I was too old to receive it myself I was very much disappointed that some Kansas girl or boy did not get it. Now, girls and boys, if Mr. Stevens is so good as to offer a prize we ought to do the best we can. I went to a Christmas tree, Christmas eve; I got a book; it is Burns' poems. If you were to come here now to talk to the people your voice would not sound like you were talking in a barrel, for we have got a new school-house; it is twenty-six feet wide and forty feet long. School commences to-morrow; I got the prize last term. I will send you a very easy charade:

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in give, but not in take.
My second is in Minnie, but not in Kate.
My third is in open, but not in shut.
My fourth is in heal, but not in cut.
My fifth is in earth, but not in moon.
My sixth is in night, but not in noon.
My whole is the name of a flower.

Yours truly, KATE E. FRYE.

DISCORD, Kans., January, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been to Parsons on a visit. We went as far as Neodesha the first day. I got acquainted with some little girls there that night. We played school and spoke pieces, and played "How many miles to Barlabut." We had a good time. I had never seen those little girls before; I liked them real well. We went to Parsons the next day. We crossed a nice bridge at Neodesha. Fall river and the Verdigris come together there, and they make a nice stream. When we got in Labette county it looked odd to me to see fields without fences. I felt sorry for the cattle to think they had to be penned or lariatted when there was so much grass. Papa went out to the lead mines and I stayed in Parsons. I want to tell you about a poor little boy, that was wandering about the "round house," ragged and half-starved. Ma and Mrs. S., where I was staying, felt sorry for him, and hired a boy to wash him and gave him some clean clothes, and thought to get him a home, but his father came after him; he said the boy ran off. His mother is dead. Mrs. S. told him not to whip the poor child. He shook his head and frowned, and said "he would put something else in his head besides running off." He went with his father, but it was not long until he was back again ragged and dirty as ever. I don't know what has become of him. I think little children who have good homes would not like to change places with that little boy. Our school began three weeks ago. We are to speak pieces or write compositions every other Friday. I spoke "Little Brown Hands" the last time. Don't you think this is a pretty verse?

They gather the delicate sea weed,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells,
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.
Look not backward, 'tis before thee,
That the glorious good is set;
Onward rides the bright sun o'er thee,
Forward rolls the ocean yet.

But I must stop for this time, it is getting dark and I can't see. LOTTIE LIGGITT.

FREDONIA, Wilson county, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
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Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

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1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgwick county.
4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
6 Wyandotte county.
7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Sommerville master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
24 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
25 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
26 Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
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28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.
30 Donipan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
32 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
D P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
A Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
H G Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.

From Sumner County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are flourishing in Sumner county; the health of the county is good; the grange is growing again with renewed vigor. On the 1st day of December, 1877, I think there were but two granges in good standing; now I think there are eight straight on the state books. Brother Coon and myself have been trying to do something.

MARION SOMMERVILLE,
Master Sumner County Pomona Grange.

SUMNER COUNTY, Kans., Jan. 27, 1878.

M. D. Davie, worthy master of Kentucky state grange, in his annual address spoke the exact truth when he said that "in the administration of our state and federal government the patrons and farmers have scarcely a voice, so few true representatives they have, in high places, of their peculiar interests."

As a matter of fact this assertion is true, but whose fault is it that such a state of things exists? Who excludes the Patrons and farmers from a participation in the legislation either of state or nation? It is the theory of our government that the people rule; that they make and execute their own laws. The people hold the ballot and have the right to cast it for whom they please.

Now the question which suggests itself to every one who thinks on the subject is, why do not the Patrons and farmers, who constitute a majority of the voters of every state in the Union, choose those men to represent them who are friendly to their interests and will act in harmony with their wishes?

The answer to this question is near at hand and easily given. The farming classes do not act in unison. They keep aloof from each other: they do not meet together in council; they spend the greater part of their time in hard labor on their isolated farms; they have little leisure for reading, and small inclination after a long day's work to travel two or three miles to meet their brother farmers for socially or for consultation on subjects of mutual interest. There is no good sense in disguising this matter, or in attempting to throw a rosy hue about the farmer's life as now lived. It is hard and uninviting. It affords little opportunity for mental culture or that sort of education which fits a man for public life or to take an active part in legislative halls. While we affirm this we will advance a step further. We will say that this state of things need not longer exist. The Patrons and farmers of to-day hold in their own hands the means of an enlarged and more fruitful life. They need not stand in the back ground if they will diligently use the means given them for advancement. The means we believe to be the grange. This is the scheme which is to educate the farmer and place him in the position to which he is justly entitled.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you desire to obtain a list of officers from subordinate granges I will give you a list of the officers of Fruitland grange elected for the year 1878: Wm. Colwell, Master; S. M. Morgan, Overseer; Amanda Bundy, Lecturer; Nathan Bales, Steward; Clarence Cooley, Assistant Steward; D. W. Bundy, Chaplain; John Bond, Treasurer; S. C. Moore, Secretary; John Williams, Gate-Keeper; Sarah Moore, Ceres; Rachael Bales, Pomona; Netta Bales, Flora; Roxie Cooley, Lady Assistant Steward.

We have twenty-three members; we meet every two weeks. We need to have our worthy state lecturer come and give us a lecture. Our officers were installed on the 12th by Bro. C. C. Miser of Toledo grange.

AMANDA BUNDY.

AMERICUS, Kans., Jan. 23, 1878.

Tribute of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Indian Hill grange, January 10th, on the death of a worthy brother:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master, in His dispensation of the affairs of the universe, to remove from us by death our worthy brother Alexander Tennis, therefore, as a faint expression of our deep regret for his loss, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Tennis the grange has sustained the loss of a faithful member, the community a good neighbor and respected citizen, and the bereaved family and relations a kind companion, counselor and friend.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his many virtues, and try to improve ourselves by remembering and imitating his exemplary life.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of our worthy brother we are not of those who are without hope, but are comforted in the belief that what is our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That to the bereaved companion, and other relatives of the deceased, we extend our fraternal regrets, and assure them of our heartfelt sympathy in this time of their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the grange; that the secretary present a copy to the surviving companions of the deceased, and one to the press for publication.

M. WILLIAMSON,
S. C. KNIGHT,
D. A. YOUNG,
Committee.

HARTFORD, Kans., Jan. 21, 1878.

From Riley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The members of Manhattan grange, No. 748, have been enjoying one of their gala days. The usual exercises, scientific lectures, mirth, music and festivity continued from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., and none seemed to weary of its length.

The installation exercises were conducted by the worthy district lecturer, Brother J. G. Otis, who installed the following officers for the ensuing year: J. N. Limbocker, Master; C. W. Kimball, Overseer; E. M. Shelton, Lecturer; Jesse Ingraham, Steward; James Gahan, Assistant Steward; M. L. Ward, Chaplain; S. P. Kimball, Treasurer; W. Marlatt, Secretary; S. B. Barnes, Gate-Keeper; Flora Ingraham, Ceres; Lizzie Gahan, Flora; Jane Bardwell, Pomona; Lucy Warner, Lady Assistant Steward.

The worthy master, in a few words, made recommendations that indicated the manner in which he would like to have the time occupied at the future meetings, prominent among which was that of devoting a fixed portion of the time to the use of the worthy lecturer.

Brother Otis then gave us one of his telling speeches, encouraging the faithful, reviving the luke-warm, pointing out to us the progress the order had made, and what is in store for the order if we but continue in the ways of well doing. L.

MANHATTAN, Kans., Jan. 27, 1878.

From Jackson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am not a granger, but I thought I would write a few items for THE SPIRIT anyway. The newly elected officers of Jefferson grange were installed the 16th of this month as follows: J. O. Shelby, Master; S. U. Dayton, Overseer; J. Black, Lecturer; J. Clowe, Steward; P. M. Askren, Assistant Steward; Miss Lizzie Askren, Chaplain; C. Poppy, Treasurer; S. T. Black, Secretary; J. Abel, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. C. Poppy, Ceres; Mrs. E. Clowe, Pomona; Mrs. B. Morley, Flora; Miss Clara Poppy, Lady Assistant Steward. Mr. I. McComas installed the officers, after which all partook of a bountiful feast of that which sticks to the ribs. After the supper was over and all was settled down, we (I say we because it was public) were favored with speeches from Mr. Reynolds and Mr. McComas which were splendid. We then dispersed to our homes feeling that we would like to join their band and that it was a good place to go to.

I saw the essay by Lu J. Rosean which was good and would like to see another soon. May be I have said too much so I will close by saying, more soon. Yours truly, W. H. B.

HOLTON, Kans., Jan. 20, 1878.

From Franklin County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having seen in your issue of the 9th inst. a request for the granges throughout the state to give a list of their officers and the condition of their grange, I thought I would reply by saying that Emery Green grange, No. 53, is one of the most punctual granges in the county. Our membership numbers eighteen, at the present time, all good substantial members that don't fear mud and rain to meet every Wednesday night to attend to business, discuss subjects for the good of the order, and have a social chat with our neighbors; however, almost half of our membership has dropped off within the last year, still we don't feel the least discouraged. What few remain are whole-hearted grangers that will hold on and hope for better times.

The officers for the year are as follows: R. W. Gray, Master; R. J. Gray, Overseer; J. M. Real, Lecturer; Mary A. Lancaster, Secretary; W. G. Lee, Steward; Wm. Wilson, Treasurer; Maurice Demarest, Assistant Steward; L. Lancaster, Chaplain; A. A. Smith, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Sarah Gray, Ceres; Mrs. Elizabeth Warley, Pomona; Mrs. Rebecca Gray, Flora; Mrs. Mary Real, Lady Assistant Steward;

Some of our members take THE SPIRIT, and hope more will take it this year.

MARY A. LANCASTER, Secretary.

OTTAWA, Kans., Jan. 29, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I never see any communications from this part of the world, and considering it time that people should hear, I will endeavor to write you a letter. Times here are lively, due principally to three causes: 1st. Abundance of work. 2d. Sigel grange, and last, but not least, the Sigel literary society. Farmers are busy with wood preparing for next summer; some, however, hauling corn and hay to the city. Sigel grange installed its officers for the ensuing term last meeting, J. D. Martin, Master; W. T. Watkins, Overseer, and J. H. Rennick, Secretary. Past-Master Samuel Allen installed and performed the task creditably. The officers are some of the best men in the grange and insure it success this term.

The Sigel literary society meets every Wednesday evening with crowded houses. Entertaining recitations, dialogues and readings occupy the first part of the evening, after which some question is debated. On last Wednesday the question was, "*Resolved*, That the grange movement is a benefit to this country." Affirmative, G. W. Petefish, Bro. Elias and W. J. A. Montgomery. Negative, J. D. Martin, Nelson Holmes and Mr. Shepard. Decided in the affirmative, after an interesting, though somewhat lengthy debate. The principal point argued was the value of the grange as an educator, and it was shown clearly that the grange had taught the farmers to think for themselves."

Farmers here are in favor of greenbacks universally. What has become of those who were agitating the calling of a special session of the legislature to fix rates of freight?

But perhaps I am encroaching too much upon your space, and so will close.

ADIOS PAT.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Jan. 31, 1878.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you have offered the columns of your paper to the Patrons of the state, through which they may communicate, I write you in regard to the order in this county. I cannot go into details in this article, but will state a few facts briefly. We don't discuss the probability of becoming permanently established any more for we have passed that period in our history and feel that we are one of the fixtures of this country. We have had trying and discouraging scenes here as elsewhere, but after having been purged of the dross and unsound substances that seemed to impede our progress we have entered upon a new and higher life, as evidenced by the splendid round of public and private installations with bountiful feasts in every part of the county this winter, our rapidly increasing numbers and the reviving of many that were not alive to their interests heretofore; in short, we are stronger than ever before, walking erect without much fear of being diverted or driven from the grand and noble principles for which we contend.

At the stockholders' meeting on the first inst. (which was largely attended) we increased our capital stock and declared a 15½ per cent. dividend. We have since opened an adjoining building and filled it with staple dry goods, in connection with our grocery store, which is doing an immense business. We have put over two thousand dollars in the pockets of the Patrons in this county in something over a year in the way of dividends, as shown by the published quarterly reports, and several thousand more by buying cheaper than ever before. The question may be asked, to what use do you apply your accumulative dividends? I would direct the inquirer for his answer to the action of the National grange, which has declared for a higher and more intellectual man and womanhood for the industrial classes. The means employed for the accomplishment of our success were the untiring efforts of a few live members with a moderate amount of brains, directed to the founding and building up of a co-operative institution, of which we are now proud and through which we will do over *one hundred thousand* dollars of business the coming year should we be successful with our crops. W. H. TOOTHAKER,

President Johnson County Co-operative Association.

JOHNSON COUNTY, Kans., Jan. 29, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a public installation of Olathe grange, No. 118, the following officers were installed by district deputy G. W. Black: E. P. Diehl, Master; Wm. Henry, Overseer; C. Wintermute, Secretary; J. Millikan, Treasurer; J. Hindman, Lecturer; A. Bowen, Chaplain; J. W. Lewis, Steward; Geo. White, Assistant Steward; S. H. Honold, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Millikan, Ceres; Mrs. O. Henry, Pomona; Mrs. J. B. Mehaffie, Flora. Addresses were delivered by the installing officer and Alfred Taylor, after which a sumptuous feast was served. D. E. P.

OLATHE, Kans., Jan. 30, 1878.

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In January I installed officers, commencing at Oskaloosa grange. Met in court-house with officers and members from other granges, with Dr. Buck for master and J. N. Insley, secretary. A grand feast hugely enjoyed by a large crowd of Patrons and friends. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present. With such officers and members, encouraged by inquiry from a number seeking admission, no fears need be entertained for the future of Oskaloosa grange.

On the 18th I met the Patrons at Valley Grove. In the evening two or three granges had been invited, and, notwithstanding it was dark and threatening rain, the grange was out with several visiting members from other granges. Such a feast has seldom ever been prepared since the order had its existence in this county. The intelligence and energy displayed here is sufficient to warrant success in any effort in which the membership may engage. I failed to take the names of officers, but from appearances the grange could not go amiss in that. The bread left at this feast will no doubt be gathered up many days hence.

The next day I met Delaware grange for installation and feast. About forty or fifty were present although it rained all day. After installation tables were set around three sides of their large hall, filled with—well, one man can no more describe it than he could have eaten it—it was a grange feast. Bro. Landon, master and Bro. A. Reardon, secretary. After feast we had a talk from several members and I believe there has been no day better spent. Invitations from several granges could not be responded to, none of which has caused more regret than that from Pacific grange. This is the banner grange of the county, and failing to meet at this rare social and intellectual feast it is my loss and not theirs, but from the energy and intelligence of its membership, no fears need be entertained for its future. Taking it all together the signs of life in the corpse of the dead granges of this county are truly alarming to the enemies of the order everywhere.

Grove City grange at its last meeting elected six applicants for membership, with prospects for more in the near future.

Our Pomona grange will have installation and feast on the 9th, Master Sims officiating. All Patrons invited. J. F. WILLITS.

GROVE CITY, Kans., Jan. 26, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following named gentlemen and ladies were elected and duly installed as officers of Eagle grange, No. 845, by Bro. James Kyle, of Buck Creek grange: D. Doughty, Master; O. P. Irvine, Overseer; Wm. Noland, Lecturer; S. P. Allen, Steward; T. Ham, Assistant Steward; M. L. Noland, Secretary; A. L. Dean, Treasurer; James Buster, Chaplain; C. W. Allen, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Sarah Doughty, Pomona; Mrs. E. J. Worwick, Ceres; Mrs. Louisa Allen, Flora; Mrs. Jennie Noland, Lady Assistant Steward. After the installation we had a splendid feast.

Fraternally yours,
M. L. NOLAND, Secretary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., Jan. 31, 1878.

Proceedings of the National Grange.

[CONTINUED.]

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Grange opened in due form; Worthy Master Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

On request of Brother Jones, Brother Woodman, of Michigan, took the chair.

Regular order of business taken up, when Brother Chase, from executive committee, presented personal accounts of two members of that committee. Referred.

Brother Chambers, from committee on constitution and by-laws, reported upon the resolution presented by Brother Forsyth, of Illinois, providing for an amendment to constitution, so that there shall be one representative from each state and one additional vote for each 10,000 paying members and fractional part of two-thirds thereof. The committee reported an amendment to the original resolution, striking out the "fractional part of two-thirds thereof." Amendment of committee adopted.

Brother Moore, of Maryland, moved that the word "one" be stricken out and the word "two" inserted therefor in the first proposition.

Brother Graves moved indefinite postponement.

One of the most lengthy and earnest discussions of the season took place at this point; a discussion, too, in the full spirit of the order on the principles at stake and without personalities. Brother Lang, Texas; Chase, N. H.; Chandler, Da.; Ellis, O.; Graves, Mass.; Sherwin, Wis.; Forsyth, Ill.; James, Ind.; Blanton, Va.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Chambers, Ala.; Aiken, S. C.; Ham, Me.; Sims, Kans; Steele, Cal.; took part in it. At this point Brother Graves was by vote permitted to withdraw his motion, to indefinitely postpone, which brought the amendment of Brother Moore directly before the grange.

Brother Piollett made an able address supporting representation in proportion to members.

Brother Sherwin moved that the whole subject be recommitted, and during discussion the grange adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The grange reassembled for work at 3 p. m., with Brother Woodman in the chair.

On the question of recommittal, Bro. Aiken moved that the committee be instructed to prepare an amendment to the constitution providing for two votes for each state up to 10,000 paying members, and two additional votes for each additional 10,000 paying members.

Bro. Chandler moved to amend by striking out "votes" and inserting "representatives." Amendment lost.

The original motion to be committed with instructions was carried.

On motion of Bro. Moore the vote on recommitting with instruction was reconsidered.

Then Brother Moore moved as an amendment to instructions, that each state have two votes in National grange and one additional vote for each 10,000 paying members.

Moved by Brother Golder, of Illinois, to amend by striking out 10,000 and inserting 5,000. Lost.

By Brother Graves to amend amendment by striking out the word vote and inserting the word representative. Lost.

Brother Moore's amendment was then adopted.

By consent Brother Ross, of Delaware, from committee on mileage, presented a report on number of miles traveled in going and returning from session and days consumed by travel. Report adopted.

Brother Chambers, from special committee to consider if any further legislation was required to enable Patrons to receive the higher degrees, presented their report, which was adopted.

By Brother Piollett: *Resolved*, That the committee on good of the order are hereby instructed to provide that ten dollars of the fifteen received for each new grange organized in any state shall be retained by that state grange to be applied as a lecture fund. Moved to refer to committee on good of order.

Brother Aiken moved to amend by referring to committee on constitution and by-laws. Carried.

Committee on good of the order, upon resolution of Brother Davie, relating to a revision of the patent laws, recommended that the National grange petition congress for several amendments to patent laws, among which was that the life of no patent should extend beyond ten years.

From the same committee, on resolution of Brother Davie, in regard to cabinet officer on agriculture.

Committee on lecturer's report submitted a report providing for paying traveling expenses from one state to another.

Moved by Brother Chambers to amend by striking out all that part upon paying any part of the money out of the National grange treasury. Amendment adopted.

Brother Aiken moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

Committee on foreign relations reported upon relations between the Dominion grange and the National grange.

Brother Aiken, from executive committee, reported upon the resolution of Brother Washburn, of Colorado, asking for a ruling of reinstating expelled members, and reported a ruling, which, after discussion, was not adopted.

On call of roll of states, Brother Steele introduced resolutions passed by state grange of California upon the importation of Chinese labor, which were referred to committee on good of the order.

Brother Davie introduced a resolution providing for legislation in regard to the interests of tobacco growers. Referred to committee on good of the order.

Brother Moore moved that the finance committee be relieved from the further consideration of the tenth sub-division of the report of the executive committee. Adopted.

Brother Moore then moved to adopt that portion of the report providing that "no disbursements of funds of the National grange be made hereafter, not even excepting salaries, except it has been passed upon by the executive committee." Motion adopted.

Brother Moore moved that the grange adjourn *sine die* at 5 p. m., on Friday, unless its labors are sooner completed.

Brother Lang gave notice that he wished it recorded that he should move a reconsideration of the resolution just passed.

Brother Lang moved that the finance committee be instructed to report as to the probable expense of the National grange for the ensuing year.

Brother Moore moved that the special order be now taken up. Carried.

Moved that the special order be postponed until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Brother Chambers moved to amend by fixing the hour at 3:30 p. m., to-morrow, in view of that day being Thanksgiving. Carried.

Brother Lang moved to take a recess until 7:30 p. m., which was carried.

Kansas State News.

NEVER before has Marion county enjoyed such promising wheat prospects as now. The acreage is unusually large, and the "stand" just glorious. The season has been all that could be desired. If Marion county can safely harvest and garner the crop she now seems destined to, the county will be on top sure enough.—*Marion County Record.*

J. D. SHIPP, a printer by trade and who had been working in the *Champion* news room, sprang upon jailor Charles Higley, at Atchison on the 17th, and drawing a razor from his pocket, cut a gash across Higley's throat several inches long out diagonally, severing the jugular vein and several minor arteries, the muscles of the neck, and exposing the carotid artery and windpipe. T. W. Harl and Tom Cline, two other prisoners, dashed the demon to the floor and wrested the razor from his grasp. Dr. Holland chanced to meet Higley coming down the steps, and laying the bleeding victim on a bed, closed the jugular vein, which was severed entirely in two, and waited the arrival of Drs. Linley and Gough. The three managed to close the wound and restore circulation. The physicians are hopeful of Higley's recovery.

As no one has given you any information of our neighborhood I think it might be as well to give you a few brief ideas of how we are. People are generally enjoying good health, and are doing well financially. We have a number of stock men in our settlement. E. Eldred, for one, is feeding a fine lot of steers. He is a good farmer too. E. M. Eldred is another money-making man; R. S. Mead, Jacob Yates, C. C. Miller, John Snider and J. M. Hawthorn are hard workers, and they have all got out large orchards, both apple and peach. J. E. Dunlap, among the balance, has one of the largest apple orchards in the county, it contains twenty-two acres in all. He is a good farmer, and is a man that attends to his own business, and this is the way we should all do. Wheat looks very well generally, and farmers are making arrangements to put out large crops this season. We have a good school; it is being taught by Mrs. Griffith. The Climax grange died some time since, and has been brought to life again, but I am afraid they will have another grave to dig before long. The lecture on farmers' interests by Mr. Stevens, of Lawrence, will be long remembered by the people in this community. Mr. Stevens doesn't lack for tongue at all.—*Cor. Eureka Herald.*

The Mennonites.

We made a trip to Halstead on last Friday. We found the Dutch at home. Halstead is the headquarters of the great Mennonite settlement of the Arkansas valley. The Western Publishing company has its office here, and here is edited and published *Zur Heimath*, the Mennonite organ of the country. Its circulation extends among these people both in this country and in Europe. A steam power press and a complete book-making establishment give an air of business to the concern. At the time of our visit the press was employed in printing an edition of 100,000 maps and German circulars for the A., T. & S. F. railroad. The editor, in a garb of blue drilling which was so completely saturated with grease, oil, and printers' ink as to give the appearance of an engineer, or a soap maker, sat cross-legged on a bundle of paper, writing editorials for the readers of America and Europe. But the paper is doing a good work in settling up the great country in which the Mennonites are taking refuge.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that the Mennonites constitute a religious sect, who agree very nearly with the Lutherans in belief, except that they are opposed to war. The sect arose in Holland about three hundred years ago, and subsequently removed to Prussia to avoid conscription. Again, about seventy-five years ago they sought refuge in Russia, receiving a pledge from the czar, that on condition of their taking certain lands they should be forever free from military duty. But the present czar has disregarded the pledge of his ancestor and has made them as liable to be called into the army as are his other subjects, and has also required that their children shall be taught in the Russian language, while the parents speak and love the German. Unwilling to bear these things, they have again taken up their pilgrimage, this time for America. The A., T. & S. F. railroad is securing most of them as settlers. They are becoming naturalized in vast numbers, and are learning the English language.—*Rice County Gazette.*

Historical Sketch of Kansas.

In 1803 President Jefferson bought from Napolean the province of Louisiana, including nearly all of Kansas, for a little more than $28,400,000.

In 1804 Kansas became a part of Louisiana, and the laws for the district were made by William H. Harrison—afterwards president—acting with the judge of that territory.

In 1805 congress changed the district of Louisiana to the territory of Louisiana, embracing Kansas and Missouri.

In 1812 the state of Louisiana was formed and the remainder of the territory was changed to the territory of Missouri.

In 1818, by a treaty with Spain, the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase was adjusted. In the same year the first steamboat ascended the Missouri river.

In 1820 congress passed an act enabling the people of Missouri territory to become a state, and prohibiting slavery in all the Louisiana purchase north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The next year Missouri entered the Union as a slave state. St. Louis then had a population of less than 5,000.

In 1823 the first wagon passed through Kansas to New Mexico, which was the beginning of the commerce of the plains. In addition to the native Indian population, Indians from other states were given reservations in Kansas. Until 1854, the only white settlers in Kansas were those connected with the Indian missions and traders, or whites who had married Indians and adopted their mode of life.

The Santa Fe trail, a wagon road to New Mexico from Missouri, was established in 1825. Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854. The law of 1820 declaring her free was repealed and the new law opened it to freedom or slavery as the settlers might choose. The North and South entered into a contest to people the territory. The contest led to a civil war, called the border troubles, and cost 200 lives and $2,000,000 in money. In 1861 Kansas was admitted in the Union as a free state. The war was waged in Kansas with unabated fury till the close of the rebellion in 1865, and nearly every male inhabitant was in the army. It is only during the last eleven years that emigration has been drawn to Kansas, and during that period she has grown more rapidly than any state on record.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

Club opened with the usual preliminaries, Monday evening, Jan. 28, 1878.

Committee on the bond question reported steps being taken to lay the subject before taxpayers of the county. Report accepted, and committee continued.

Smut committee reported that the professor of chemistry requested the club to furnish him a subject on which to experiment.

Report accepted, and committee continued.

White moved that a yearling steer be procured by the club, to be fed on smut by the professor, as a scientific experiment.

A sharp and somewhat humorous discussion followed. Several parties were said to be ready to furnish a subject for this purpose, free of charge.

Committee was instructed to ascertain if such was the fact and report at the next meeting.

It was moved and carried that a copy of Prof. Lee's essay on "Education of Farmers," delivered before the farmers' institute, be requested for publication.

The subject of spring grains was taken up. Marlatt had had but poor success with spring grains of late years, chiefly on account of chinch bugs. Grew oats only to be fed in the sheaf or as cut feed. It don't pay to thresh and sell. Found it very good for young stock in winter, and for work horses in warm weather. With both wheat and oats, had succeeded best on ground plowed in the fall previous, or cultivated in on corn or wheat stubble, and seldom, if ever, on ground plowed in the spring. If the ground *must* be plowed, would plow it shallow—not more than three or four inches deep. Had tried the Odessa or grass wheat but one season, and had found it a success. It yields well, and makes nice flour, especially graham. The chinch bugs disturbed it but very little, though bad to other crops all around it. Proposed sowing twenty-five acres of it this season. Had none to sell for seed.

Rollins raised oats to feed, but not to sell. All young stock need oats, and can hardly be healthy without it. Did not believe one could raise a *good* horse without his being fed on oats. Had raised seventy bushels to the acre the past season.

Todd thought that no grain did well when sown on newly plowed land. Better to plow the fall before, or at least six weeks before sowing.

Ed, Kimble would drill it in on stubble, without plowing.

Joe. Kimble objects to fall plowing on account of the winds blowing the soil all away.

It was finally resolved, as the sense of the club, that ground intended for spring grain should, in order to get the best result, be plowed in the fall previous.

The question for next Monday evening is, "Will it pay to keep the farm clear of weeds?"

W. MARLATT.

A DARK TRANSACTION.

Attempted Assassination of Two Colored Youths at Osawatomie.

A special to the Kansas City *Journal*, from Osawatomie, Kansas, of Feb. 2d, says: "A strange shooting affair occurred here about 7 o'clock, last night. While three young men, named George and Henry Rider and William Walls, all colored, were on their way to church, they were startled by the discharge of a pistol in close proximity, as they turned a street corner. Stopping to ascertain the cause of the firing, a second shot was discharged, the ball hitting Henry Rider in the fleshy part of the thigh. He exclaimed that he was shot, and started to run, followed by Will Walls. Just then a third shot was fired, hitting George Rider in the back, producing a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. As he fell, the assaulting party ran up and began striking the boy over the head with the revolver. He was recognized by the boy as John Snider. Deputy Sheriff Long, of Osawatomie, was at once notified of the affair, and started at once to investigate. As yet no cause is assigned to explain the cause of the attack."

SHEEP RAISING IN KANSAS.

Views of a Practical Sheep Grower on the Subject, which Kansas Farmers Should Read.

The following letter from Mr. Wm. Vandermark, says the Junction City *Union*, who together with Mr. Henry, of the Henry house, at Abilene, are feeding 5,000 sheep near there, was received by Mr. L. A. Allen, of Kansas City. It explains itself:

L. A. Allen, Esq., Kansas City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—On the morning you left Abilene I promised to write you at a future time to let you know how our 5,000 sheep are progressing, and to give you also my more matured opinion of the prairie sheep as feeders.

Our success, so far, has been very satisfactory. I am feeding two and one-fourth pounds of corn daily to each sheep, which I think is sufficient to carry them to a high state of excellence. John Johnson, an experienced sheep feeder (and the father of tile-draining in this country), in a letter to the president of the U. S. Wool Growers' association, said: "I am now feeding my sheep one pound of corn per head each day, and they are growing very fast." If his sheep could flourish on one pound a day, what can be said of those eating two and a quarter pounds?

I believe the improved sheep of the prairies are the best feeding sheep in America, as they are the result of a system of sheep husbandry which has extended over many years, and which materially tends to the upbuilding of a hardy race. Driven as they are, hundreds of miles a year, and subject to many exposures, it is not surprising that the weak ones should perish, and leave behind a race remarkable for its hardihood and endurance. They represent what Darwin would call "the survival of the fittest." Our losses are small, not exceeding ten dollars, a trifling sum, considering the large number of sheep being fed.

I believe sheep feeding should become an extensive and permanent industry in Kansas. The cheapest and best feeding sheep in our country are within easy reach, and the supply is large. Thousands of tons of hay go to waste annually, while corn is so cheap that I am told it is used for fuel in many places in the state. Let the farmers of Kansas therefore adopt a more general system of farming. Let them turn this cheap feed into mutton and wool, and they will soon find that farming thus conducted will not only be pleasant and profitable to themselves, but will also result in great progress and prosperity to the state.

Yours truly, WM. VANDEMARK.

Consumptives, take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s

DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

LEIS BROTHERS.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred $5, per thousand $45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred $10, per thousand $80. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC, ETC.

Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods *Free* to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of *any class* of *goods* without our latest list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

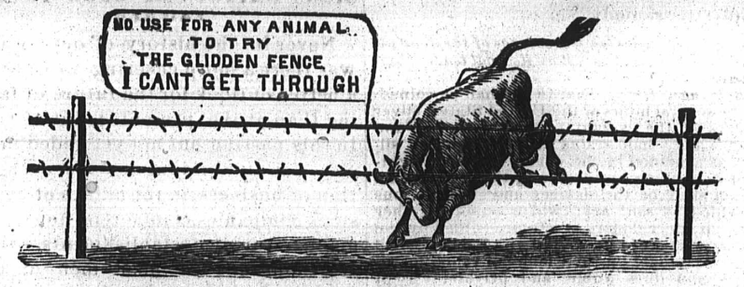
ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

☞Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

WILDER & PALM,

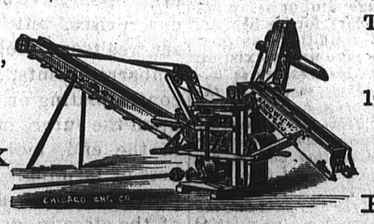
Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.

SANDWICH CORN-SHELLERS, FROM ONE TO SIX HOLES.



They will shell and clean from 100 to 2000 Bushels EACH PER DAY.

WAGONS.

The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market.

Railroad plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition.

General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

Consignments Solicited. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1878.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are—

Ten copies	$ 12 50
Twenty copies	23 00
Fifty copies	55 00
One hundred copies	100 00

One copy extra to the one who gets up any of the above clubs.

A SNOW storm accompanied by a terrible wind occurred throughout the Eastern states the latter part of last week. A good deal of damage was done along the Atlantic coast. The tide was higher than was ever known before. Several houses with their occupants were washed into the sea.

ON Wednesday of last week the news came over the wires that the First national bank of Kansas City had closed its doors and suspended business. This was quickly followed by the announcement that the Commercial national, of the same city, had ceased. A few hours later news came of a national bank in Fort Scott going to the wall. This news was hardly read before a telegram announced the suspension of the Topeka bank and savings institution, the largest and best bank in Topeka.

The First national of Kansas City was virtually the clearing house for the state of Kansas, and the suspension of its business will be felt by every farmer in our state, for the reason that this bank furnished the larger part of the capital to handle the pork, beef, wheat and corn raised in Kansas. Mr. Holden, the president of the bank, says the deposits will be paid in full.

THE BLAND SILVER BILL.

Below we publish the Bland silver bill as it passed the house and is now before the senate. The house bill ends with the words printed in brackets. The senate finance committee struck out the words in brackets and added the words in italics. We most earnestly hope the house will stick to their original bill. The house bill allows us to coin all the silver we can get into dollars of 412 1-2 grains, and makes them a legal tender for all debts public and private. But as amended by the *senate finance committee* we stop the moment we have coined five million dollars. The house bill would undoubtedly give some relief to our financial condition, while as amended by the senate committee, it is an absolute insult to an oppressed and overburdened people.

We hope the house will stand firm and make no compromises in this matter. Then if the senate choose to assume the responsibility of defeating this righteous measure, let them alone share the ignominy, then the people will know exactly how and where to apply the remedy.

An Act to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, on which shall be the devices and subscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts, and dues public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract [and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office to be coined in such dollars, for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.] *And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars per month, nor more than four million dollars per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars. And any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars.*

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, in his recent annual message to the legislature, recognized the fact that the frequent recurrence of strikes is a proof that "labor is growing more and more to an equality in strength and importance to capital."

We are glad that our public functionaries are getting their eyes open and their understanding enlightened in regard to the "strength and importance" of labor, and that it is a factor in the production of wealth equal to capital. Hitherto labor has been treated by our governors and legislatures in rather a cavalier and haughty manner, as of small account in itself considered, and important only as it was subsidiary to capital, and proved itself a faithful servant of the money power.

The strikes and riots of last July have taught a useful though costly lesson to both capitalists and laborers. To capitalists, the lesson that their property is never secure; that their gains are never sure so long as they are selfishly pursuing their own ends, trying to build up their individual fortunes by oppressing or doing any kind of injustice to the laborers who are in their employ. Just to the extent that the laborer is oppressed, or his work is undervalued and underpaid, or its quality or quantity diminished, to that extent is capital rendered precarious and its gains uncertain.

The workmen on the railroad and laborers for wages everywhere have learned the lesson that strikes are ineffectual to right any wrong, or in any way to promote the interests of the laborer. All strikes are liable to combine the elements of disorder, riot, pillage and destruction of property. These elements of disorder and confusion the strikers cannot control, but are held rigidly responsible for their evil results, and are obliged to bear the opprobium, and oftentimes the punishment of those lawless acts which, if possible, they would prevent.

The object for which strikes are organized can be brought about by means right and unobjectionable in themselves, which are attended by no disastrous consequences and which will receive the approbation of all right minded men.

If Gov. Hartranft's assertion is true, that labor is growing more and more to an equality in strength and importance to capital, the time cannot be far distant when labor will be able to form a true, firm and just alliance with capital, on terms that will be honorable and advantageous to both parties. As soon as labor becomes organized it will assume a dignity and power which will command the respect, win the favor and secure the homage of all classes of men. This is undoubtedly the objective point to which laborers now should direct their efforts, namely, organization, co-operation, a working together. Union is strength. It is not simply physical strength, the strength of numbers; but pre-eminently it is intellectual and moral strength—the strength of the popular judgment and will which carries with it all those other combined social forces which are potent to change laws and customs. The workingmen are in the right, and if they do not prejudice their course by rash acts and unjustifiable measures, they will as surely succeed in giving to labor its just rank among the great working forces of the age as this century is sure to pass away and another fairer and brighter to be ushered in.

SIGNS OMINOUS OF GOOD TO THE FARMER.

Never in the history of our country was there a more cheering prospect or a better outlook for the future of farming than at the present point of time. In this passing but not yet ended financial crisis, in this long continued stagnation of business, in the failure of banks, stock companies, commercial houses and manufacturing establishments, there are thousands of men—men of probity, business capacity, brains and energy—who have been engaged in these enterprises, but who have now been set free from their entanglements and embarrassments, who are seriously contemplating or have already entered upon the surer, more satisfying, and, in the end, more remunerating business of farming. That such men will prove a valuable accession to the ranks of the already great army of agriculturists, there can be no question. They will bring the same practical talent, the same spirit of perseverance, energy and enterprise to their new sphere of business as they manifested in the one which adverse fortune compelled them to leave. That these recruits to this pivotal branch of industry will infuse new life, fresh blood and increased activity into it, is as sure as that effect follows cause. A hearty welcome will be extended to this class of producers as they join the great brotherhood of farmers. We have no fears of an over production in the staple products of the farm.

Half a million of men, not from the commercial, manufacturing and banking classes alone, but an equal number from the over crowded professions, from the ranks of the army and navy, from the hosts of speculators, stock-jobbers, swindlers, gamblers and other parasites of society, which consume but create no wealth, might, without the least detriment to those now engaged in agricultural pursuits, enter upon the broad domain of uncultivated lands in the West and South, and work out for themselves a fortune and add untold wealth to the nation. If the productions of the farm, garden and orchard were increased four fold, we apprehend there would be no glut of the markets, either abroad or at home.

This vast accession of numbers to their ranks will inspire a spirit of courage into those now engaged in agriculture. They will more than make good the places of those romantic boys who are annually deserting the old homesteads and the sturdy work of the farmer for city life and those servile employments which tend to subdue the spirit and destroy self respect. In whatever aspect of the case we view this rapid change from other occupations to farming, we can see nothing but omens of good. With this increase there will spring up a feeling of self respect, a sense of strength, solidity of position, a desire of such progress and improvement among the agricultural classes as will enable them to come up abreast of the times and have their influence in public affairs, and take that rank in society to which they are entitled.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As this seems to be the day of financial doctors I thought I would tender my prescription.

The balance of trade with foreign nations seems to be in our favor, or, in other words, our exports are larger than our imports and gold is being shipped here.

First, remonetize silver under the Bland bill and set the mints at work; make greenbacks a legal tender for all revenues due the government from any source whatever, then resumption is an accomplished fact. No need to bother about the repeal of the resumption act. Retire all national bank notes and issue the same amount of greenbacks in lieu thereof; then give us convertible bonds of small denominations at from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent., that all classes may have an equal chance to invest their savings in a safe deposit company, to wit, their government. Then the great West will prosper and not till then. J. H. P.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29, 1878.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Wm. Sturgis, well known in railroad circles, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy late to-day. Secured debts, $752,500, with securities valued $141,000. Unsecured debts, $412,762. He is also liable on bills and accounts to the amount of $35,000. The assets consist of stock in the Cresent Iron company to the amount of $ '50,000, and stock in the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad company to the amount of $500,000.

Steamer Wrecked.

The latter part of last week there occurred another terrible shipwreck off the coast of North Carolina. The steamer Metropolis, which was bound for South America, with two hundred and sixty people on board was struck by a fearful storm, which soon so disabled the ship that she became unmanageable, and in a few hours was a total wreck. More than half the people on board were lost.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The signal service station at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, reports that the survivors would leave to-day for Norfolk. They are destitute of clothing, and are barefoot and bareheaded, but are well cared for by the people.

NORFOLK, VA., February 2.—The wrecking tugs have all returned from the wreck of the Metropolis, and report a terrible surf breaking all over the shore, and a strong southerly current. Nothing is visible of the wreck but her steam drivers. All the wood work is gone. The Cygnet and other steamers that went by the canal, will not arrive until late to-night or early in the morning. The general opinion of the wreckers is that the Metropolis grounded at low tide, which keeps her from forging closer in shore, having nothing but her sails to hold her head on. The vessel, from the force of the heavy surf, came to with her side exposed to the sweep of the surf, causing thereby loss of life, those on board being unable to hold on.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The station agent at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that Capt. Ankers left for Norfolk after auctioning off the wrecked material. The scene of the wreck was deserted. The keeper of No. 4 station, buried fifteen bodies washed up during the night, from one mile to eight miles north of the station. One man had a gold plated watch and gold chain; also five keys. The rescued were furnished blankets from the steamer Plymouth.

The signal service observer at Cape Hatteras reports that a yawl boat, some clothing and a pocket-book washed ashore. The pocket-book contained the discharge papers of James A. Bowen.

NORFOLK, February 2.—The associated press correspondent has returned from the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, and reports the situation of to-day as follows: The sixty-eight bodies recovered have been buried, and records made to secure future identification. The beach for a distance of five hundred yards to one mile north of the wreck, is strewn with debris from the wreck and cargo. The ship was evidently completely broken up. Her starboard bilge, from fore to main chains, drifted on shore somewhat compact, and containing a dozen or twenty of the rails that formed part of her cargo. The wreck itself is stationary where the ship grounded. The boilers and part of the engines are visible above the breakers, and confined to the bottom some way. Swaying in the surf was a portion of her port bow and rigged end of the stern and quarter. There are no doubts entertained of the recovery of all the iron stowed in her lower hold, as the ship drove well on the beach, and the wreck now lies in about six feet at mean low water.

The management on board was admirable under very adverse circumstances attending the disaster. The nearest life saving station to the wreck was four miles distant, and its crew and apparatus failed to reach the scene until 2:30 p. m.—fully five hours after the ship wrecked.

The Metropolis did not have the necessary mortar and lines for the purpose of establishing communication with the shore, in this case perfectly feasible.

There was a large South American mail on board, which had accumulated since the sailing of the large steamer for Brazil. The purser's room, containing the mail, was washed ashore, and the mail bags were found along the beach. It is understood the registered letters receipted for by the purser, contained about $150,000 in money, drafts, etc. S. E. Shipp, assistant postmaster at Norfolk, went to the wreck to look after the interest of his department; and of eleven bags containing mail matter washed ashore, he succeeded in recovering two intact, and one other was being used as a tobacco bag by one of the survivors. Of the contents nothing could be found, nor could anything be found of other bags or contents. Parties on the beach say the bags were cut open and rifled, and the letters, after being opened, were strewn along the beach.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Specials from Norfolk give full details of the wreck of the Metropolis Our correspondent says the story of the wreck is one of horror, and will cause a just and righteous indignation against those who put at the mercy of the ocean waves 250 lives in a vessel that was in every respect unseaworthy, that was as rotten as punk, and that could well be likened to a death trap. Owners, contractors, and United States inspectors are responsible, and they should be held to a strict account. In the immediate vicinity of the scene was the true realization of the terrible word "wreck," and, to the shame of humanity and civilization, there was vandalism the evidences of which were hard to believe. It was ghoulism almost incredible, committed mostly by negro residents of the beach and close by, aided by a number of whites. They took all the valuables and even clothing from the dead bodies that had been washed ashore. The sacred person of a female was not a bar to the worst sort of barbarism.

The Eastern War.

ADRIANOPLE, Jan. 31, Evening.—The six bases of peace are accepted by the porte, and the terms of the armistice have just been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Namyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all the camps and detachments, and also to the army in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum. Gen. Zimmerman's forces have advanced within ten miles of Varna, and cut the Shumla railroad and telegraph lines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 4.—There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of the peace preliminaries. The following are the conditions of the protocol: 1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. 2. A war indemnity, or territory in compensation. 3. Independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. 4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 5. An ulterior understanding between the sultan and czar regarding the Dardanelles. 6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

Hobart Pasha has received orders to hold the fleet in readiness to sail. Mehemet Ali Pasha has been appointed to the commaud of the troops in Crete, and Adasides, a Christian, has been appointed governor of the island.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousand volunteers are crossing the frontier from Lomia to-day in three divisions. The commanders have orders not to attack the Turkish troops, the object of entering Turkey being to prevent the massacre of Christians consequent on the insurrection. This determination has been communicated to the Turkish minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations, as he is making no preparations for departure.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A special from Vienna announces that all the powers have accepted Count Andrassy's proposal for a conference, which will meet in Vienna.

BELGRADE, Feb. 4.—The government having received a dispatch from the Russian headquarters announcing that an armistice has been signed, has ordered the different Servian commanders to stop hostilities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Constantinople dispatch says the blockade of the Black sea between Odessa and Constantinople has been raised.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The czar, after inspection, yesterday, addressed the troops as follows: "I congratulate you upon the armistice, the satisfactory conditions of which are due to our brave troops, who prove that for them nothing is impossible of accomplishment. We are still, however, far from the end, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia."

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The cabinet yesterday issued formal invitations to the signatory powers of the treaty of peace to send representatives to a conference to be held at Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Even in their immature form, the Russian conditions appear to contain much that can scarcely be brought into harmony with the interests of Austria, being rather calculated to lead to fresh trouble than promote a real and lasting peace. They destroy Ottoman power in Europe without substituting anything in its place possessing any guaranties of stability. The smaller states would receive just enough to make them wish for more, while Bulgaria, the largest of them in extent and population, would become little more than a Russian dependency. The restoration of Bessarabia to the czar without a due equivalent to Roumania would make Russia the mistress of the mouth of the Danube. Thus in the very preliminaries themselves there is much that must lead to discussion between Austria and Russia, and the same must be the case, although perhaps to a lesser degree, with the other powers. Meantime Roumania has already announced her claim to take part as a belligerent in the conclusion of peace, her minister of foreign affairs having issued a circular to that effect. The Servians are greatly disappointed with the frontier rectification allowed them by the Russian preliminaries, and proclaim that, in spite of the armistice, they will not stop operations until they have possession of Old Servia down to the river Lom. Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to Athens. But the Eastern question has now been raised in its fullest extent.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Public opinion here, and even more at Moscow, regards the projected conference with disfavor. Some papers speak of the conference as a mere device of the European powers to deprive Russia of all she has gained after so heavy an expenditure of blood and treasure, without themselves spending a farthing or man.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The Greek troops who entered Thessaly yesterday under Gen. Sautseo encountered no resistance from the Turks, who withdrew to Damerco. The Greeks will advance today on Damerco. The garrison of that place numbers 2,000 men.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: The situation is regarded here as still serious. It has transpired that Russia is concentrating troops in the interior of Roumania, and 120,000 men will be massed toward the west and north evidently for defense against Austria. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs to the same effect. The czar's address to the troops at St. Petersburg on Sunday, and the calling out of new battalions, have further checked public confidence in the early re-establishment of peace.

A special from Athens states that the port of Epirus is defended by torpedoes. The beys of Epirus have submitted to Greece. 1,300 Turks were taken prisoners at Damerco.

A Berlin dispatch says it is stated that the proposed conference will probably meet in Paris.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Political correspondence states that after signing the peace preliminaries steps were immediately taken at Adrianople to commence the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace. Gen. Ignatieff and Safvet Pasha will be intrusted with these negotiations.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The Greek troops have captured Damerco at the point of the bayonet. One hundred and fifty Greeks were killed. Five Turkish men-of-war passed the Dardanelles on Sunday, on their way to the Greek coast. There are only 500 troops in Athens, and a small English boat at Pierous. Hundreds of volunteers are leaving daily for the frontier. On receipt of the news of the signing of the Turco-Russian armistice an extra sitting of the chamber was held. The ministry and the house agreed to continue the present policy. Gen. Sanpontaky with 7,000 troops was ordered to enter Epirus on Sunday morning.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

OUR horticulturists are busy just now preparing grafts for spring planting.

A SMALL house on Kentucky street, just north of the Universalist church was burned last night.

MR. A. C. BARKER, formerly of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city, returned on Monday after an absence of a number of years in New York, England and France.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Douglas County Co-operative association, on Saturday last, Capt. Charles D. French was elected to succeed Justus Howell as managing agent of the grange store in this city.

To the Patrons of Douglas County.

The granges that have not the annual word for 1878, can obtain the same by presenting to me, receipt from secretary of the state grange that their dues are paid to the state grange to October 1, 1877. GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
County Deputy.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Liberal Offer.

We will furnish a copy of THE SPIRIT and *Godey's Lady's Book* to any new subscriber who desires both for $3.40. Also old subscribers, on renewing their subscription and paying for one year in advance, can have both THE SPIRIT and *Godey* for $3.40. This is $1.10 less than the two would cost taken separately.

Illustration by Pictures.

One of the great contrasts between the school books used by the fathers and mothers of the land, when young, and those now used by the children, is the use of pictures. As a curious instance of illustrating the meaning of words by pictures, look at the three pictures of a ship on page 1,751 of Webster's Unabridged dictionary, these alone illustrate the meaning of more than one hundred words and terms far better than they can be defined by any description in words.

To Shippers of Live Stock.

Those intending to ship their hogs and cattle during the present month will be pleased to know that, notwithstanding the recent financial trouble in Kansas City, the old and reliable live stock firm of W. H. Kingsbery & Co., doing business at the Kansas City stock yards, still stands fast and is receiving and selling stock right along without interruption. As proof of the confidence the cattle shippers have in this firm, their receipts of stock have been larger for the past few days than for some time previously. Having been strictly conservative in their mode of doing business, making all sales for cash only, easily accounts for the present good status of the firm and the confidence reposed in it.

A RECKLESS young Johnson county singing school teacher, having won the smiles of numerous ladies and collected money in advance for his services as musical instructor, at a little town in the aforesaid county, dreamed of brighter gold and fairer ladies; so he quietly and systematically skipped out on a borrowed horse, and, riding to the nearest station, boarded the cars and came to Lawrence. Here the young songster tarried for a time, too long in fact for his own peace and happiness, for one day last week as he was negotiating with one of our clothing merchants for a fine new overcoat three gentlemen stepped in and interrupted the proceedings by requesting an interview with the young man. He was pursuaded to disgorge his ill gotten wealth and then plead for liberty which was granted by the forgiving captors. We understand that the musical gentleman has gone further west. Verily how soon his bright dreams of fine raiment and new honors were dissipated.

Musical.

The second concert of the Handel and Haydn society, under the direction of Louis Ehrgott, will be given at Frazer hall on Friday night of this week. The members of the society have spent a great deal of time and worked hard in preparing for this entertainment. We feel safe in saying that it will be one of their best efforts. Mr. F. J. Gardner, of Topeka, a gentleman possessed of uncommon ability as a violinist, will take part in the concert. We append the programme:

PART I.

1. Duet, organ and piano—"Coronation March" (Meyerbeer)—Messrs. Benas and Ehrgott.
2. Chorus—"How Lovely are the Messengers" (Mendelssohn's St. Paul)—Handel and Haydn society.
3. Baritone solo—"The Grave on the Heath" (Heiser)—J. D. Patterson.
4. Piano solo—"Pollacca Brillante" (Weber) Miss Nita Way.
5. Soprano solo—"Knowest Thou" (Thomas' Mignon)—Miss Angie Ludington.
6. Duet, clarionet and piano—"Sonata" (Beethoven).

PART II.

1. Piano solo—"Valse" (Chopin)—Mr. Louis Ehrgott.
2. Alto solo—"Sailor's Prayer" (Mattei)—Miss Stella Spaulding.
3. Violin solo—"Seventh Air and Variations" (De Beriot)—Mr. F. J. Gardner.
4. Soprano solo—"Oh Eadow Me" (Rossini's Stabat Mater)—Miss Zella Neill.
5. Chorus—"Gypsy Life," by request, (Schumann)—Handel and Haydn society.

Leavenworth Bonds.

A stormy anti-bond convention was held on Saturday in Leavenworth. The commissioners of this county were present as "guests of the convention." The *Times* in its report of the meeting says:

During the arrangement of the names for use in the convention, the chairman stated the object of the convention clearly and pointedly to the delegates and the large audience present. He said that the representatives of the masses of the people of the county had assembled to consider how to meet the present debt of the county as concerned railroad bonds. He considered it a serious question. The courts of the land had decided that the judgments rendered were a lien on the property held by the tax-payer. He said the convention was assembled to suggest means to avert such a calamity, as we are not able to pay the full amount demanded.

"If we lie idle," he continued, "it is only a question of time when we will be in a worse condition than now, when the alleged debts will be indeed a lien on our homes. It will come home to us if not averted. It is a business proposition, If we cannot pay the full amount, we must pay what we can. Can we pay any more than offered by the board of county commissioners? As a natural consequence, if you compromise for any amount your tax levy will be increased. Don't be deluded. The bondholder says, 'give me cash,' and that we cannot do now. If we live within our income and offer a fair compromise, we will inspire confidence; but if we live as we have lived in the past and let everything go loosely, we will never get out. The excitement of living well and thereby spending more than our income may look well from afar, but the end is sure to come. The experience of men is that no one can live unless he lives within his income. If you say we cannot and will not pay the full amount of the debt, the bondholders will ask you to give what you can. The courts say you must pay 100 cents on the dollar, and tell us our officers will be fined and imprisoned for contempt if we fail to make the levies. No man in office can sacrifice his home for the benefit of the people. They must assist them and tell them what to do."

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, By this convention of tax-payers, that the $168,000 paid to the P. C. & F. D. Railroad company is enough, but, determined to use all honorable means to prevent a tedious law suit by one party, or absolute repudiation by the other, we hereby request our county commissioners to make the following proposition to the holders of Leavenworth county bonds issued to the P. C. & F. D. Railroad company, to wit: That for each of said bonds surrendered to them, they cause to be transferred to the party surrendering the same, an equal amount, dollar for dollar, of the stock of the P. C. & F. D. railroad, now held by the county of Leavenworth; the said stock to liquidate all claims against the county of Leavenworth, on account of the surrender of said bonds.

2. That the county board should use all honorable means in its power to bring about such a compromise.

3. That any and all bonds issued in pursuance of such a compromise will be held as just and legal obligations by the people, and the interest and principal promptly levied for and paid.

4. That no levy of taxes should be made to pay any railroad bonds, except to compromise railroad bonds; and the people will back the board, even to absolute repudiation, including a refusal to pay any tax levied to pay any part of such indebtedness, except after compromise.

A Farmer Outwitted.

A farmer, who was as niggardly a man as ever breathed, contrived by his parsimonious habits to amass great wealth. He was likewise conscienceless, and scrupled at nothing that would add a pound to his pile. Not far from him lived a shiftless sort of fellow, who loved to steal better than to work, and the farmer said to him once, "Clem, I will give you a shilling a bushel for all the potatoes you will bring me, and I don't care where you get them." Clem jumped at the chance, but asked him where he could get them. "I don't care where. Of course you will steal them, but that's none of my business." The bargain was struck, and every night for a week Clem would drive to the farmer's house with a load of potatoes, carry them into the cellar and receive his pay for them. At length he asked him where he got them. "Stole 'em." "Where did you steal 'em, Clem?" "Oh, up in your hillside lot," replied the other, while a grin took possession of his face. He got away in time to save his back, but that farmer hasn't bargained with him since to steal anything.

DR. V. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; office at Chester's drug store.

AYER'S almanacs for 1878 are now on hands at Leis' drug store. Call and get one. Free to all.

Loans Negotiated

Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 57 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans
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AN unusual heavy stock of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, burners, etc., at Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug store. Call and examine their stock.

A Good Bargain.

John Donnelly has for sale, or will trade for horses, forty acres of fine bottom land, all under fence, a good house, some timber, good water, 1 1-2 miles from the flourishing city of Eudora, and 6 1-2 miles from Lawrence. It may be had for the small sum of $500—$100 down and the remainder in five years. Call and see John for further particulars.

IF any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

OUR farmers and grangers are now provided with a daily weather report from the chief signal officer of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug store.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store, and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is *via* the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,
D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
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"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, *via* the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "*Only 47 hours*" from the *Missouri River* to *New York. Summer arrangement*—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a *through day and sleeping car* from Kansas City to Toledo, *via* the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers *via* Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (*Tickets good via the Falls,*) and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, *same as other lines.*
T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
Hannibal, Mo.
G. N. CLAYTON,
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Cut This Out

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new Southern route through Kansas, *via* the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garland, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to
T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Douglas County Bank.

On Monday, November 12, 1877, the undersigned opened, under the above title, a banking and exchange office, in the building lately occupied by the Lawrence savings bank.

We are fully prepared to properly care for any business we may be favored with, on terms consistent with conservative dealing and good banking. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel assured that with upwards of two hundred thousand dollars assets entirely unincumbered, and no liabilities, we do offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and business with us.
GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

Refer to
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Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.
DR. W. S. RILEY,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

USE the calcium oil for your lamps; can get it at Leis' drug store.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received at the grange store by the secretary of the Patrons' Commercial association for the sale of the cobs at the elevator until the 9th day of February, 1878, at 12 o'clock m. Each bidder must state the price per load at elevator. The cob-house must be kept clear of cobs. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the association. WILLIAM MEAIRS,
Secretary.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 4, 1878.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery.

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief.

Retail price 50c. and $1 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount to the trade and to agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

DR. HIMOE'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days *cash*, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

MARK ANTHONY and partner are the best barbers in the city. Call at their shop on Warren street, two doors west of Massachusetts. Shaving ten cents. Other prices in proportion.

THE WORLD FOR 1878.

Since the change in its proprietorship (which took place May 1, 1876) "The World has become the brightest, sprightliest, most scholarly and popular journal in the metropolis." "It is entertaining, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthful." It does wrong wittingly to no man, no creed, no interest and no party. It treats all subjects of importance earnestly and with respect. It seeks to make itself an agreeable companion, as well as a faithful guide and teacher. The World regards the recent victories of the party with which it by preference acts not as mere partisan triumphs gained by partisan contrivances, but as the unmistakable expression of a deep and genuine popular demand for new methods in government, for a thorough purification of the public service and for a reunification of the aims of our party organizations. Wherever and whenever the Democratic party proves itself loyal to this popular demand The World will resolutely uphold it; wherever and whenever it falls short of or attempts to counteract this popular demand The World will as resolutely oppose and denounce it. In a word, The World believes the Democratic party to exist for the good of the public service. It does not believe the public service to exist for the good of the Democratic party.

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Contains all the news of the week, presented in a concise and attractive manner; the best of the many excellent letters sent by able correspondents from all parts of the world; bright and entertaining editorials on all matters of interest to the public.

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We will send sixty-six copies of our oil chromos to responsible agents. They are in 14 to 18 different oil colors, bringing forth in bold relief all the lights and shades in nature with pleasing effect. Any live young man or woman can make from $50 to $100 in their own town. The following are among our specimens: "Esperance," "Asking a Blessing," "Blind Man's Buff," "Christ Blessing Little Children," "Nature's Lessons," "Speak the Truth," "Search the Scriptures," "God Bless Our Home," "Praise the Lord," "The Lord is My Shepherd," "Blessing Attend Thee," "Joy be With Thee," "Peace be With You," "Be Just and Fear Not," "Landscape Scenes," "Faith, Hope and Charity," "Country Scenes," etc., etc. Enclose 25 cents to pay charges.

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REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

GOLD WATCH and CHAIN ONLY $20 *Cheapest in the World!* Sample WATCH and CHAIN *FREE* to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

WANTED—To make a PERMANENT engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Sarah A. Chamberlain et al. plaintiffs vs. John W. Fry et al. defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on

Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878,

At the hour of three o'clock of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided one-half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township twelve (12), of range seventeen (17); appraised at five dollars per acre. Total, $200. That portion of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), that lies south of the public highway that runs across said quarter from east to west; appraised at the sum of six and fifty-hundredth dollars per acre ($6.50). All that portion of said quarter section that lies north of said public highway; appraised at the sum of seven and fifty-hundredth dollars ($7.50). Also all that portion of section twenty-five (25), in township eleven (11), of range seventeen (17), described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the right bank of the Kansas river at the original meander corner on the range line between ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in said county, thence south on said range line three (3) chains and ten (10) links (3 0) to a stake in the center of the bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches in diameter bears, "North 27 1-2 e 21 links," thence up said creek to a stake in the bottom of the creek on the south line of said section twenty-five (25), thence west on said section line six chains and eighty-two links (6.82) to a stake, thence north nineteen chains and ninety-one links (19.91) to a stake on the right bank of the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing twenty-seven acres and twenty-one-hundredths of an acre (27.21) less eleven acres sold out of the southwest corner thereof; appraised at ten dollars per acre. Total, $162. All of said real estate is in Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold in petition to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office this Jan. 22, 1878.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
J. M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the estate of Thomas B. Young, deceased, that I, the undersigned, was, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, appointed administrator of said estate on the 29th day of January, 1878.
HENRY TISDALE, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Fannie H. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.
JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of Ralph S. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas. JOHN N. NOYES, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of William Fry, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non with the will annexed of said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. JAMES M. HENDRY,
Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

The Vegetable Garden.

Every part of a farm has its peculiar value, but we place the highest estimate upon the vegetable garden, especially in proportion to its size and the amount of money and labor invested on it. It is most important because it produces most—most nutriment, most money, most profit, most of everything for which the farmer labors. Let any one calculate the profit of a good garden from a single bed of asparagus, beets, onions, parsnips or any other productive vegetable and he will see at once how great is the profit. The amount of food thus produced on a very small piece of land is very great. And on a farm it can be done at odd jobs, in moments that otherwise would be idly spent, by old people, children and women, whose labor in the garden would be a real benefit to them, so as not to interfere with the labor of the farm. As a general rule the products of a vegetable garden on a farm may be considered a clear gain.

Strawberry Culture.

Our faith in the profitableness of raising strawberries for the market out here West is not very strong. If any of our gardeners or farmers have made money in the business we would be glad to chronicle the amount made and the process of cultivation, handling and marketing, by which they have attained success.

Still, a few for home use might and ought to be raised by many more farmers than now take the pains to do it. A patch of ground twenty feet square would be ample to supply the reasonable wants of almost any family with this fruit. The care of such a bed might be entrusted in some degree to the wife and children, the husband doing some of the harder work, such as spading the bed and setting out the plants. The ground ought to be kept entirely free from weeds, and be frequently stirred between the rows. It will not be necessary here and now to give an essay on strawberry culture. If the farmer is in dead earnest to have this delicious fruit his knowledge of garden plants in general, and what he can pick up in his agricultural papers, will suffice him to begin upon, and experience as he goes along will enable him to attain success. One bit of advice to the farmer in the premises may not be out of place; never, never commence the raising of any kind of small fruit without forming the determination to take all the care and pains in its culture that will insure success. "I will succeed in this thing or break my back in the effort," is the spirit in which every man should undertake any enterprise of this kind.

In the Garden Sixty Years Ago.

Gentle reader, I will tell you the kind of garden which I helped make and take care of just sixty years ago, that is in the year Anno Domini 1818. I was then a slender lad of twelve years, and had a taste for garden vegetables and a love for their cultivation. The garden spot was on the north side of the farm-house with a gentle slope, hardly perceptible, to the north and east. It was in length sixty feet and in breadth twenty-eight feet. I like to be exact as to measurement. It contained 1,680 feet, a fraction over the twenty-sixth part of an acre. Lengthwise it ran from east to west, and breadthwise from north to south. Usually in the spring, there was a cart load of well-rotted manure hauled out upon it and dumped down in five or six heaps. This I spread as evenly over the ground as my skill and an old four-tined fork with a spliced handle would permit me to do. Being the youngest of three brothers, the spliced fork or shovel was always assigned to me, sometimes with a vigorous remonstrance on my part, but I was soon quieted by the calm assurance of my elder brother that the shovel was all the better for being spliced. I could not exactly see the point then, but a wider experience and a larger knowledge has long since convinced me of its truth.

About the last of May, a few days earlier or a few days later according to the forwardness or backwardness of the season, my father, who was gifted in the art of plowing, and could always strike a straight furrow, came into the garden with his team of oxen and plow to prepare it for sowing. The oxen were large and strong and bore the names respectively of Bright and Star. Bright was the nigh ox, but why he bore that particular name I could never divine, for he was a slow and stupid animal, and needed every few steps an application of the goad. Perhaps my younger readers will need to be reminded that the goad was a sharp brad fastened to the handle of the whip-stalk, and wherewith the driver urged forward the slow steps of the "crooked horned oxen." Star was the off ox, and received his name from a spot of hair of dazzling whiteness in his forehead. The plow appended to the team must not be overlooked. It was unique in form and peculiar in construction. The beam was nearly twice as long as that of a modern plow, and as far as the beam reached forward so far did the handles reach backward, so that the distance between the plowman and his oxen made, so to speak, a great gulf between them. Hence the necessity of a driver, and the youngest boy was generally installed in that office. The mold-board of the plow was constructed of wood, with strips of iron, somewhat of the appearance of wheel tire worn quite thin, nailed on lengthwise. The plowshare was a separate piece of iron driven on and clasping the point of a piece of wood thirty inches long and serving as a foundation for the plow to run upon. I am afraid I am not altogether lucid in my description of the plow, but as soon as possible I will obtain a phonotype of it and send to the readers of THE SPIRIT.

Too Much Pruning.

I want to enter my protest to the murderous practice of many of your correspondents of "cutting back" young trees, or older ones, at the time of transplanting. As well might the stock grower deprive his young pigs and calves of one-half of their lungs and expect them to thrive better thereby, as to deprive the tree of its leaves and buds. No greater fallacy can be promulgated than this very common one, "trim back the top to balance the root; and, "if the root is lessened the top should be made correspondingly less."

Now the root of a tree has no power whatever to add one iota to its growth without the leaves. One can take off every leaf from a tree (as the 'hoppers have often done for us) and the roots will remain stationary, no matter how fresh they may be. But on the other hand one may take off all the roots of a tree almost entirely, and leave the top whole, and the roots will soon grow and strengthen and "balance the top." So if trimming must be done, do it after the tree has become fixed in the soil—say one or two years after transplanting.

Now in regard to trimming, too much is said about it, and the inference is drawn by the inexperienced that every tree needs some amount of trimming, whereas this is not the case. Trimming a tree ought to be the exception and not the rule, just as health is our normal condition and one needs medicine only when sick; so too much trimming is like taking too much medicine—it is hurtful to the vigor of a tree and should not be practiced only semi-occasionlly.

This "trimming" has become a "mania," a chronic habit with many people, and should be checked, if possible, at least to a great extent; and as it takes a much wiser physician to tell us when not to take medicine than it does to dose us with all kinds of nostrums, so in horticulture, it requires much more judgment to decide when to let a tree alone, than it does to hack, saw and cut away at a tree without knowing why we do it. J. SAVAGE.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 21, 1878.

Baked sweet apples are a dish few people know anything about. If they did, sweet apples would bring better prices in the markets than they do. I can say from experience that they are healthy, nourishing and in a great measure take the place of meat. Nothing can be better for children, and they are never refused by them. Fruit is on my table every day, and at nearly every meal, and of sweet apples there are never too many. Indeed, I cannot think that any one who has ever tasted properly baked sweet apples and cream, would ever refuse them afterwards.

Now, as to what kinds to plant for family use. So far as my experience and observation go, I can recommend Sweet June, Bailey Sweet, Sweet Vandevere, Moore's Sweet, Campfield and Jeffries. The Tallman Sweet I have, but have never had an apple to bake yet, though the tree has been planted some twelve or more years. It bears a few specimens that rot and fall off early in the fall.

Sweet June, Jeffries and Bailey Sweet are summer apples. Moore's Sweet, fall; Sweet Vandevere, early winter; and Campfield will keep until spring.—*Cor. Rural World.*

A contributor to the agricultural department of the New York *Tribune* writes: "I think it very much better to trim trees on a warm day in winter, and paint the wound, than in spring. Painting is very important at any time of the year, but few farmers know it."

The Household.

A Word to a Mother.

We have in our mind's eye a good, well meaning, resolute mother. She lives just over on the opposite side of the street. She has a little curly headed, blue eyed, rosy cheeked boy of ten summers. He is full of life, has an exuberance of spirits and is as fine a specimen of fun, frolic and mischief as can be found in a hundred. His mother is proud of him, nay loves him, and yet she gives him no peace of his life. She has fallen into a sharp scolding tone of reprimand and menace. It is constantly with her, don't do this and don't do that; mind me this minute; get off of the sofa with your muddy shoes; quit teasing that cat; let Ponto alone; scamper out of my way; if you touch that I'll whip you; do that again and you shall leave the table; hush up and stop your talk. All this is said in a sharp tone that seems to rasp the fine sensibilities and loving nature of her boy. True he is heedless, almost reckless; often in mischief; full of life and activity. So he is continually thwarted, reprimanded, scolded and irritated. Under this severe regimen, this constant scolding, we do not believe that boy will cherish pleasant associations with home; nor cherish a deep and abiding love of his mother; nor form that nobleness of character which, under a different kind of treatment, he would be likely to do. Our advice to this mother is to adopt quite a different mode of government for her boy. Instead of chiding him for his wrong actions, let her commend him for what is right, and give him praise for his generous acts and good intentions. We commend a firm government, but let it also be uniform, gentle and loving. The influence of love, sympathy and kindness is strong and abiding. It will go with the child through life. The remembrance of a happy home, a sunny childhood and affectionate treatment of both father and mother, will do more to lead the future man in the paths of sobriety, virtue and true usefulness than aught else that can be done. Harshness and severity are but poor substitutes, in the government of a family, for gentleness of manner, a loving heart and uniform kindness.

WORTH KNOWING IF TRUE.

A Remedy for Diphtheria and Throat Diseases.

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds, to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every case without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Sulphur kills every species of fungus in a man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too near closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after all the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with windows and doors shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured the most violent attack of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma.

CORN MUFFINS.—Nice corn muffins may be made after the following recipe: Beat together two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, half cup of sugar, half cup of corn meal and a teaspoonful of salt. Add half pint of sweet milk, and two cups of flour into which three teaspoonsful of baking powder have been sifted. Bake in rings.

COD FISH.—Soak it over night; in the morning parboil it, changing the water twice; separate the flakes and put it on slices of toast, pouring over all a sauce made of drawn butter, with one or two hard boiled eggs chopped into it. Or, mince it rather fine in a little milk, thicken it with a little butter and flour mixed. Cook a few minutes, and then break in an egg. When it is done, pour on to buttered toast.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonary syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

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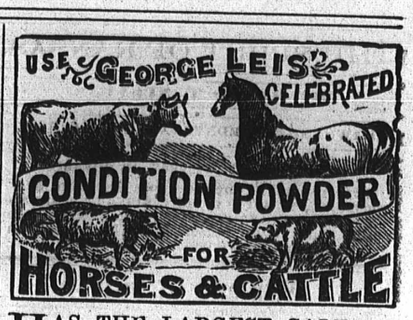

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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

Geo Leis.

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Farm and Stock.

Horse flesh is now becoming so common an article of food in Paris that a thousand beasts are consumed every month. They are not killed until they become useless for work through age or lameness. The meat is about half the price of beef.

The National Dairy exposition opened its first exhibition in Chicago, December 18th, with about one thousand entries, including dairy produce and utensils, and about seven hundred samples of butter and cheese. There were about five hundred delegates in attendance from various parts of the Union and Canada. It would seem from the reports given of this exposition that it was both pleasant and profitable; was, in fine, a complete success.

Seed.

Nowhere is the result of attention to seed better shown than in the cultivation of Indian corn. The farmer who gathers the seed in the spring from the crib from which he has been selling all winter, too often gets a poor stand; and such farmers are quite apt to have weedy fields, for the same spirit that would prevent him from protecting his seed from alternate rain and freezing in winter, will prevent him from plowing his land in the most perfect manner and from cultivating it in the proper season. His land gets weedy, the corn stands still, and degeneracy comes in for all the blame. The degeneracy is, as a rule, in the inefficient cultivator.

Carrots.

However cheap corn may be in the Western states, we believe it will pay to raise carrots in small quantities for milch cows, to keep them healthy and enrich their milk. A farmer who has grown carrots for stock feeding for the last twelve years says:

I have fatted four head of cattle this winter on carrots, with one quart of meal sprinkled on them at a feed, together with corn stalks. One was a Durham cow and was milked all the while until sold for beef, and was fat. This was an experiment, and proved satisfactorily, that cows can be fatted on carrots and meal, and milked at the same time. At no time was the meal over two quarts per day. I have also six other cows, all of which give milk of the richest kind, and a good flow of it, that are fed on carrots once a day, and once on poor corn stalks and clover hay.

If any one has had experience in raising carrots or any other root crop for feeding out to stock we would be glad to hear from him.

Insect Depredations.

An agricultural writer and statistician estimates the average absolute loss of the farmers of this country from insects at one hundred millions of dollars annually. He adds:

Now I have no doubt that our best allies in our warfare against insect depredations are the birds. They would save us, if we did not destroy them. Let every farmer who realizes the importance and beneficence of birds teach his own children and hired men that they are to be spared, protected, kindly treated, and at times fed. They are to be valued and cherished as the voluntary police of our fields and gardens, constantly employed in fighting our battles against our ruthless foes. The boy who robs a bird's nest is robbing the farmer of part of his crops. He who traverses a farm, shooting and mangling its feathered sentinels, diminishes its future product of grain and nearly destroys that of fruit. The farmer might as well consent that any strolling ruffian should shoot his horses or cattle as his birds. Begin at home to make this truth felt and respected, and it will be all the easier to impress it on your neighbors.

Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, at the recent National Dairy exposition at Chicago, thus magnifies the dairy business when compared with the raising and exportation of grain. He says:

The value of the exports of butter and cheese from this country for 1876 was over $16,000,000, and for 1877 not less than $17,000,000. The casual observer may class the exportation of dairy products with the exportation of tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat; but the political economist does not so read the lesson. The exportation of $16,000,000 worth of grain means that we have parted with a portion of the life and vitality of the soil; the exportation of the same value in dairy products leaves a rich legacy behind. Compare a county that exports $400,000 worth of grain with another county that exports $400,000 worth of dairy product, and note what there is left in both cases. In the grain producing county there is left a depleted soil, barren fields, empty barns, dilapidated seeders, reapers, threshing machines, and unsightly straw-stacks; in the dairy county there is an enriched soil, fields clothed in verdure, well filled barns, and thrifty herds. There is in every such dairy county, in addition to the value of the soil, at least $400,000 worth of dairy cows, and feed to maintain them—real wealth, taxable property, with which to repeat the exportation annually.

This view of things serves to show in a strong light the advantages of the dairy business over that of grain growing. There is undoubtedly truth in his statements, but it seems to us that he somewhat exaggerates the value of the dairy, while comparing it with grain growing. His remarks will serve to draw attention to both branches of business and throw some light to guide the young farmer in his choice between the two kinds of farming.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I notice in your paper dated January 23, 1878, Kansas Agricultural Report for November and December, report of black-leg in cattle. Some years ago I had a good many young cattle die from black-leg. From some experience I have had I come to this conclusion, to not make your change of feed too sudden from strong feed to weak or from weak to strong. Give plenty of salt and water and I think you will be very little troubled with black-leg.

JACOB HIXON.

HOLTON, Kans., Jan. 26, 1878.

Jersey Cows.

The display of Jerseys, says the *National Live-Stock Journal*, at many of the state and county fairs, in different parts of the West, during the past season, was larger in number and more respectable in quality than ever before, indicating very plainly that their superior qualities as dairy animals are being widely recognized by farmers and breeders. At many of the Western fairs the Jerseys outnumbered every other breed. In the East they have for years held a prominent position, and are always among the leading feature of their fairs. But it is only of late that they have been looking up as favorites in the West. Hitherto, in this region they have stood in the background, and have been very generally discriminated against by the majority of our fairs, especially in the matter of premiums. It has been the practice to give very great preference in the prize-ring to Short-horn cattle as compared with any other breed; but the past season has witnessed a marked and very creditable change in this respect. At St. Louis, in October, the Jerseys and the Devons were practically put upon a par with the Short-horns in the premium list, the aggregate in money offered for the Jerseys and Devons being $1,120 each, while the Short-horns reced $1,145—only $25 in favor of the latter. Mainly as the result of this liberal policy, there was a larger and finer exhibition of Jerseys than ever before in the West; the books of the association show 133 entries. They outnumbered any other breed. It was in every respect such a show as Jersey breeders might be proud of, and the same facts, in the main, hold good in regard to a number of the other Western fairs.

The Value of Science in Farming.

Science has already taught us that every load of hay or grain drawn from a field abstracts therefrom a considerable quantity of certain minerals, namely, potash, lime, silica, magnesia, soda, etc., and that the soil is thereby impoverished until they be replaced, in some form or other. As no deposit in a bank was ever so large that continual drafts would not ultimately exhaust it, so no soil was ever so rich that taking crop after crop from it continually, yet giving nothing back, would not render it sterile or worthless. Sun and rain and wind will do their part in the work of renovation; but all of these together cannot restore to the soil the mineral elements whereof each crop takes a portion, and which being once completely exhausted, can only be replaced at heavy cost. Science teaches us to foresee and prevent such exhaustion, in part by a rotation of crops, and in part by a constant replacement of the minerals annually borne away; the subtraction being greater in proportion as the crop is more exacting and luxuriant. So speaks Horace Greeley in his work, "What I Know about Farming."

The principle point in the sowing of seed is to be sure it is thoroughly ripened and properly saved until sown. In sowing use none but the heaviest and plumpest of the grain. For that intended for seed in the future, sow only the best of this; and in conclusion, however you may manage the general crop for market, give the best possible cultivation to that intended for sowing. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Great Yield of Milk.

Harvey Newton gives in the *Scientific Farmer* this account of his Jersey cow: "From April 17, 1876 to April 1, 1877, 10,700 pounds of milk, from which was made 486 pounds of butter, besides milk and cream (how much not stated) for family use." Mr. Newton says he has no doubt his cow would have made 550 or 575 pounds if the milk had all been used for butter.

Wintering Stock.

In a large portion of the stock-growing states, the feeding season is from four to six months of the year. If, during this long period, we feed our stock so as to continue its growth, we shall realize a profit on our grain and fodder; whereas, if we merely "keep them through," as is the custom with too many farmers, we shall have no return for our outlay. If, for example, we have a lot of steers or pigs wintered in such a way that they have made no gain whatever between the autumn and spring, it is obvious that we have added nothing to their value, and that what we have fed them has been a clear loss. But the intelligent reader will not need to be told that a great many farmers winter their stock at a much more ruinous loss than this—that with no inconsiderable number of American farmers the practice is to allow stock to go into winter quarters—or, perhaps we should say, begin the winter without quarters—in good condition, and to come out in the spring so thin and emaciated that it requires nearly all the grazing season to regain the condition it had the previous fall. This, together with the inferior blood, accounts for the slow growth made by so large a portion of our cattle, requiring four or five years to make the weights—say 1,200—which good stock, on good keep, should make in two years. Twenty or thirty years ago, the management of pigs was no better. But now, in all our great stock-growing states, the large majority of farmers have swine of the improved breeds, and have learned that to make the business profitable the pig must be kept growing from its birth to the time it is slaughtered, which is now frequently as early as the age of ten months, and seldom later than a year and a half, instead of two to three years as was the old practice. As swine are reared for the one purpose of producing meat, the importance of a system that will give us the most profitable returns in this product is more directly felt than in the case of cattle and sheep, that the yield, in addition, milk and wool. But it is obvious that attention to the profit we make in the meat product is as important in the one case as in the other. If we raise a steer, we have as with the pig, but the one question—how much profit will the carcass yield?

With sheep, too, in all the varieties, especially on high priced lands, the mutton is quite as important as the wool product; and it must not be forgotten that the best system for the profitable growth of wool is also the best for the production of mutton—we speak now of the feeding and management, and not of breeds.

But the great loss in the rearing of cattle results from bad management in the beginning. The calf does not get milk enough, and it is frequently put on poor grass; and by the beginning of winter it is lean, *paunchy* and out of shape. It is then put on straw, corn fodder or hay, and in the spring, at the age of twelve months, it weighs less than a good calf should at three months. It has, besides, an unthrifty habit established, which usually continues through life. It will never be a good *grower*.

We wish to press the importance of this view of the case upon the attention of young farmers and breeders. *Give attention to your calves.* If well managed and of good blood, no farm stock will make more profitable returns; while, if of a bad sort, and badly kept, nothing can be more unprofitable.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Durham Park Farm.

From Mr. Simon Beattie, who has recently paid a visit to the large farm of Albert Crane, Durham Park, Kansas, we hear glowing accounts of the country, of the stock at Durham Park, and, in fact, of everything he saw while there. The word "farm" hardly gives one an idea as to the extent and magnitude of a seventeen-thousand-acre estate, with its post-office, school-house, blacksmith shop, feed mill, barns for the accommodation of its two hundred head of Short-horns, pens for its large herd of swine, in fact almost everything to make it independent of the outside world; but such an establishment is the farm of Albert Crane. The visit of Mr. Beattie's to Durham Park at this time looks a little suspicious to us. We know that there is a couple of rarely-bred Vespers and other good things at Durham Park that would be admired in England, and we hope that if Mr. Beattie succeeds in persuading Mr. Crane to part with some of his favorites, he will compel our English cousins to pay liberally for them.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Characteristic Points of a Good Jersey Cow.

Head small; horns smooth, tipped with black; eyes large and bright; muzzle fine, encircled with a whitish or yellowish fillet; ears small, and orange color within; throat clean; back straight, forming a right angle with the quarters behind; brisket large, and in line with the belly; ribs well rounded, and showing small space between them and the hips; broad hindquarters; tail fine; skin flexible, and well covered with short, fine, soft hair; legs wide above the knees and hocks, fine below, with small feet; bag large and well up behind; teats large and well separated; milk veins large and jagged.

Veterinary Department.

I would like to ask your advice about a trotting horse. He has been ailing for over a year; can't locate the disease; his feet seem in good shape; his legs never stalk; when he stands in the stable he always stands stretched; is always shifting his front feet, from one to the other; when he comes out seems sore and stiff in walking, but don't show any sign of lameness in speeding. He has had bad corns, but at present can't see anything of them, as I have burnt them out with muriatic acid, but don't seem to do much good. In wet weather is much better than in dry, as the frogs of his feet get hard in dry weather. Please prescribe.

ANSWER.—You haven't given us a very lucid description of the ailment; but since you observe that he is much better in wet then in dry weather, we fancy (though notwithstanding you cannot see them) there are, nevertheless, corns still existing in the feet. We know that when we have corns we can get temporary relief by soaking the feet. We think you had better have the shoes removed. Soak the feet thoroughly in a tub of water, then with a sharp knife pare that part where the corn is located very thin and apply a little hydrochloric acid, keeping up the treatment for at least ten days; then have the shoe applied, being careful to have the parts so pared directly about the vicinity of the corn that there will be pressure from the shoe. You will require to keep up the treatment till the corn has been destroyed.

I have a young horse that is lame. At first he showed it in his right fore leg. He got better for a while—a few days; then I observed him going lame in his near fore leg or foot. I notice to-day his ankle on that side is slightly swollen. He is but little lame; in fact, some days I can scarcely see it. If from this meager description you can form an opinion as to what is the matter with him you will confer a favor upon an old subscriber.

ANSWER.—Your horse has rheumatism of the joints, a disease that may be either local or constitutional, due to perverted nutrition, brought about by sudden exposure to cold; if local, from a constant strain or wear of a part. When the parts are moved they not infrequently emit a sort of crackling sound, which is very characteristic of the disease. We make bold to say that if you will give the parts your attention you will easily make it out. The swelling arises from an increased effusion into the sacs, due to the inflammation existing there. When the heat and swelling has remained for a long time it will occasionally run to suppuration. *Treatment:* Prepare and give the animal a purge, and follow with the following: Take pulverized nitrate of potash, six; pulverized colchicum root, one and a half ounces; make into twelve powders. Give one a day in the feed. It would be well to foment the swollen joints with warm water, having a little tincture of opium in it, about one ounce to the quart of water. When the inflammation has subsided apply a mild blister to the parts.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Dr. G. W. Bowler, a prominent veterinary surgeon of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes as follows to an Eastern exchange concerning the hog cholera:

So many theories having been advanced in regard to what is improperly termed "hog cholera," I venture to present to your notice a brief sketch of my ideas concerning this maliguant and fatal disease.

As far as the feeding of corn, clover or, in fact, any kind of food, is concerned in producing the disease, I think it is simply ridiculous; because, in the first place, there is no "cholera" in the case.

As far as my experience in this matter has extended, I am of the opinion that the disease is one which belongs to that class of diseases in which the "small-pox" will be found, and that the so-called "hog-cholera" is a disease analogous with that of the small-pox prevailing in the human family. And the conditions which are present in the affected animals will certainly bear me out in my assertion.

It is undoubtedly typhoid in its character, and the stages through which it passes have all the characteristics of those found in a patient affected with the "small-pox."

The pustules which are found on various parts of the body present all the appearances of those found on the human subjects, and in many instances the head and extremities become much swollen and discolored.

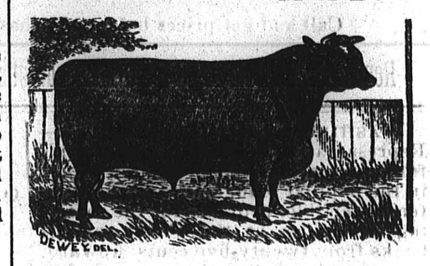
Another remarkable feature I have noticed on animals thus affected is that when the so-called "hog cholera" prevails to any extent, immediately after the slaughtering has commenced, and large quantities of hog meat are consumed by the people, then so surely does the small-pox break out in an epidemic form; and as a further proof of this, we invariably find it prevailing to a greater extent among the German population than any other class of citizens, which may be accounted for as follows: It is a well known fact that almost the entire meat diet of these people is made up from pork, which they in a great measure consume in a half-cooked condition, in the form of sausage meat, etc. And it is a fact which few persons will venture to dispute that disease can and is communicated by ingestion of the flesh or milk of diseased animals.

Another thing which I think deserving of our attention is, that among those people whose religious teachings forbid the use of swine flesh as an article of food (for instance the Mohammedans, Brahmins, Jews, etc.,) no such thing as "epidemic small-pox" has ever been known to exist.

Another characteristic of this disease is, that if the virus from the pustule found on the body be preserved on glass slides, or ivory points, in the same manner as vaccine virus, it will, at the end of six months afterward, if applied in the same manner as the vaccine virus, light up a fever similar to that seen in the genuine disease.

I am now experimenting on a number of hogs, some of which I am vaccinating with the virus obtained from the human and some with the genuine cow-pox, the results of which, after having placed the subjects among infected animals, I shall be pleased to transmit to you.

ELMENDARO HERD.



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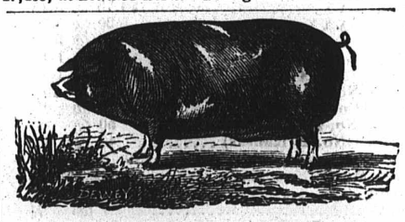

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Three to five months old..... 32 00
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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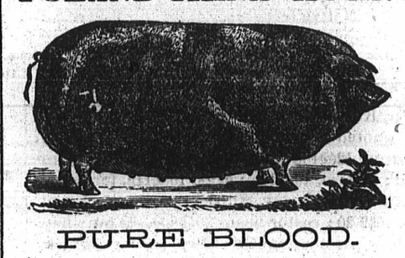

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300 Pigs now to select from.

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Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. Send for prices.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Now on hand, and customers will find that no house in the West can sell more goods for the money than can be had at the house of Geo. A. Hunt.

I Buy for Cash Direct from Manufacturers.

Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money.

Remember the Place—53 & 55 Massachusetts Street. GEO. A. HUNT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—Representative Phillips' bill to provide for funding the savings of the people in the popular loan, and to make it interconvertible, provides for the receiving of savings at the postal savings banks from twenty-five cents upward, and when ten dollars have accumulated on any account, a postal money order is to be issued, which may be placed in a 3.65 bond, interest payable quarterly, which bond is, at option, reconvertible into legal tenders, the bonds to be issued on postal orders, in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100 by the treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, or government depository. The proceeds are to be invested in paying six per cent. bonds, subject to call, and fifty millions are to be held for reconversion.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1878.

Flour—XX	$4.75 @ 5.15
XXX	5.20 @ 5.40
Family	5.40 @ 5.70
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.12½@ 1.13½
No. 4 red	1.04 @ 1.04½
Corn—No. 2	39⅜@ 40¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25⅝
Rye—No. 2	50 @ 51
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	40 @ 45
Pork	10.75 @10.80
Bulk Meats	3½@ 5⅝
Bacon	5 @ 7
Lard	7 @ 7½
Butter—creamery	28 @ 32
dairy	25 @ 28
country	12 @ 22
Eggs	10 @ 12

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.01¼@ 1.02⅜
No. 3	97 @ 98
Corn	38 @ 39
Oats	23 @ 23¼
Pork	10.60 @10.66
Bulk Meats	3⅝@ 5¼
Lard	7.15 @ 7.25

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5, 1878.

Wheat—No. 3 red fall	97½@ 98
No. 4 fall	91 @ 91½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 30
Oats	17 @ 18
Rye—No. 2	39 @ 42

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 3.75@ 5.25
Poorer grades	2.50@ 3.50
Hogs	3.40@ 4.05

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers	3.75@ 5.25
Hogs—Packers	3.75@ 4.05

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5, 1878.

Cattle—Native shippers	3.75@ 4.75
Native feeders	3.10@ 3.35
Native stockers	2.80@ 3.00
Native cows	2.00@ 3.00
Milch cows, each	25.00@30.00
Hogs—Packers	3.35@ 3.50

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@15c., medium 12@13c; common, remains in store unsold; cheese, 10@11c.; eggs, 10@11c. for fresh; white beans, steady, $1.00@1.25, hand picked, $2.00@2.20; castor beans 70@80c. ℔ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, $5.50@6.50; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 50@65c.; feathers, live geese, 45@50c.; apples, per bbl., $1.25@2.50; cranberries, $9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint, 15@16c., dry salt, 11@12c., green salt, 8c., green, 6c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6½c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at $50 @80 ℔ ton; in St. Louis $60@100.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.00; XXX, $2.40; XXXX, $2.80; fancy, $2.90@3.00. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, $2.00. Buckwheat, $3.75.

We again quote a further decline in wheat this week, though it is very slight. In Chicago No. 2 is reported a cent higher for "gilt edge" lots.

Corn is down a cent or two.

Rye is unchanged.

Cattle have improved since last week, especially the best grades. In both St. Louis and Chicago the market is reported active and steady.

Hogs dull, but markets are not materially changed.

Gold in New York has risen $1.02.

The number of hogs packed since November 1st at the places named compares favorably with last year, as given below:

	1877-8	1876-7
Chicago	1,850,000	1,380,000
Cincinnati	564,000	495,000
St. Louis	430,000	390,000
Indianapolis	216,000	270,000
Milwaukee	265,000	215,000
Kansas City	123,000	103,000

FOR SALE!

ONE BELL-FOUNDER STALLION,

Weight 1,800 Pounds.

ONE MONTEZUMA JACK,

First quality for stock.

THREE SPANS OF MULES,

All broke to work.

All of the above Stock will be sold

—VERY—

CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Will be found on my farm, three miles south of the state university, on the Wakarusa.

William Meairs,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock-raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

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Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St Louis, Mo.

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My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. **New Vegetables a specialty.** As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

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We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

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$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

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You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

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FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS.

And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket.
We have also all the

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Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

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